INSIST ON

Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

WHOLE NO. 171

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL IS BEFORE GOVERNOR

Passed by Both Houses of Massachusetts Legislature.

Solons Declare Against One-Man Government—Position of the Trade Unionists Sustained.

Boston, July 11.—The State Senate has passed the anti-injunction bill, favored by the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L., and the trade unionists of this state have won a most pronounced victory. The House had previously passed the bill, which is now before Governor Walsh, who has informed the unionists that unless something unforeseen turns up he will sign the bill, and that should anything arise that would cause him to hesitate in signing it, he will, before taking action, notify the workers in order that they may be heard on the matter.

The bill revolutionizes the relations of employers and employes in this state, as it provides that henceforth the right to do business and the right to perform services is a personal right and not a property right.

It also ends the practice of issuing injunctions on the plea of injury. The law provides that recourse must be made to the courts in a regular manner, unless irreparable injury is threatened.

The bill in full follows:

An act to make lawful certain agreements between employes and laborers, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations with a view of lessening the hours of labor or of increasing their wages or bettering their condition; and no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the commonwealth of Massachusets or by any judge thereof in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, or any act or acts done in pursuance thereof, unless said injunction be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

In construing this act, the right to enter into the relation of employer and employe, to change that relation, and to assume and create a new relation for employer and employe, and to perform and carry on business in such relation with any person in any place, or to do work and labor as an employe, shall be held and construed to be a personal and not a property right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment by either the employe or employer where no irreparable damage is about to be committed upon the property or property right of either, no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law.

Sec. 2. No person or persons who are employed or seeking employment or other labor shall be indicted, tried, or prosecuted in any court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for entering into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between themselves as such employes or laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing their wages or bettering their condition, and for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself unlawful.

LIABILITY OPPONENTS FAIL.

Columbus, Ohio, July 11.—The State Supreme Court has dealt a death blow to the Equity Association, which has been attempting to secure a referendum on the Green workmen's compensation and liability law. Last year the Equity Association filed with Secretary of State Graves a petition purporting to contain the signatures of 70,000 electors for a referendum on the liability law. The State officials discovered numerous frauds in the petition, and the arrest of petition peddlers resulted in confessions of fraud. The secretary of state held the petitions a nullity, declaring them so involved in fraud that it was impossible to tell the valid signatures from forgeries. Charles S. Gongwer, of Cleveland, secretary of the Equity Association; then offered to file 30,000 supplemental signatures, but these were refused by Mr. Graves on the ground that, as the originial petition was null, there was nothing to be supplemented.

OPPOSE FRANCHISE.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—"A cruel, merciless, unscrupulous corporation," was one of the scathing terms used by Fred Fay, executive member of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union in an address before the City Club on the local street car company, which is resisting organization of its workers. The company is asking Kansas City for a franchise. The unionist stated that five years ago the company invited a committee of its workers to discuss organization with them and promised on their word of honor that no man would suffer because of sentiments expressed. In forty-eight hours the committee was discharged. The local unionists have defeated one attempt of the company to secure a franchise because of its anti-union position, and they declare they will repeat the performance.

REFUSE TO ARBITRATE.

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—Efforts to arbitrate the machinists' strike have failed because of the employers' attitude. The strikers are asking for wage increases, and the employers insist "there is nothing to arbitrate.' They suggest, however, that if the machinists declare the strike off and return to work, it is possible they might consider their workers' pleas. A failure to consider their requests brought on the strike. About 400 men are involved. Federal mediators are on the ground, and the machinists have secured a settlement with one large employer.

EMPLOYING MORE MEN.

Cumberland, Md., July 11.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has recalled its furloughed employes at the Grafton, W. Va., repair shops. At Keyser, W. Va., 500 men have returned to work. The railroad has issued orders to have each section gang placed on full force of sixteen men.

A "SHOP EARLY" MOVEMENT

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—The local trade union movement has indorsed the "shop early" movement of the American and Spanish Retail Clerks' unions, which are urging a 6 o'clock closing of stores on week days and 9:30 on Saturdays.

WORKERS WIN LONG STRIKE

Washington, July 11.—The settlement of differences between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Irving & Casson Co., with headquarters in Boston, illustrates the power of unity in the efforts of workers to maintain living standards. On this settlement, Secretary Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, writes as follows to Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L.:

"The settlement is a signal victory for the members of our organization, and is the culmination of a fight which has lasted for the last eight years, during which time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in state and federal court proceedings, strike benefits and other incidentals. Eight years ago the Irving & Casson company refused to grant union conditions and pay union wages to the men on their various jobs throughout the country, and as a result our members struck and refused to handle the interior trim manufactured by the company. The fight brought on state and federal injunctions in the lower courts, which we carried to higher tribunals on appeal. These cases have been costly propositions, and might have been continued indefinitely had a settlement not been reached. However, it is more than likely that the injunctions now in force against the United Brotherhood will be vacated.

"The agreement reached provides for a strictly union shop and union wages, and affects carpenters, wood carvers, cabinet makers, hardwood finishers, upholsterers and painters. In the city of Boston alone thousands of building trades men were affected, to say nothing of the men on jobs in other cities.

"The victory is regarded by us as one of the most important ever gained."

ECHO OF MONROE DISASTER.

Washington, July 11.—Charges have been preferred against Capt. Edward E. Johnson, master of the Old Dominion steamer Monroe, which was sunk January 30, off the Virginia coast in a collision with the steamer Nantucket. By the sinking of the Monroe about forty persons lost their lives, and an investigation of the accident was made, on charges preferred by the inspectors at Norfolk, by the inspection board at Philadelphia. It could not reach an agreement, and the case was transferred to New York, and resulted in Capt. Osman Berry, of the Nantucket, being found responsible. Following this finding his license as a steamboat master was revoked. Vice President O'Connell, of the A. F. of L., was a passenger on the Monroe, and made a thrilling escape from the sinking ship.

EASILY ANSWERED.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Flecking the ashes from a choice Havana, Mr. A. Kelley, secretary of the Women's Garment Manufacturers' association, aired his views on labor's unrest, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Mr. Kelley was quite positive that last year's garment workers' strike in this city was caused, as he says, "by a lot of organizers who came over from New York and told the garment workers that they were worse off than slaves." The grievances were all artificial, he insisted, and much of the trouble for the present unrest is caused by laws passed as a sop to labor. After the profound Mr. Kelley unburdened himself, the garment workers told the commission of unbearable conditions and low wages that forced them on strike for twenty-six weeks.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

Trenton, N. J. July 11.—Drastic child labor legislation in this state took effect last Saturday. A legal barrier will now prevent children of tender years from being employed in unhealthful occupations or at late hours. One of the most vital provisions in the legislation is the one which vests authority in officials of each municipality to deal with offenders of the statutes. The new laws make the employers and the parents equally liable to prosecutions in cases of violations of the statutes, prison term penalties are provided, and machinery is created to enforce the legislation.

NEWS FROM KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo. July 11—After a short strike the employes of the Bulte Milling Company, in Armourdale, secured the adoption of their new wage scale, which will be accepted, it is believed, by other mills in this vicinity in the near future. The trade union movement is urging the adoption by the city common council of an ordinance which provides for the union scale of wages in all departments of the city. The central body has appointed a large committee to assist in the organization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

WOULD CURB COURT ABUSES.

Erie, Penn., July 11.—Two committees of the Pennsylvania State Bar association presented reports in which they urged reforms that will tend toward substantial justice in the courts as against mere technical interpretation of the laws. The committee on law reform recommended the enactment of a bill which failed in the last legislature "providing that no judgment be set aside or reversed or new trial granted unless the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties."

WIRE MEN MAKE GAINS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—In a report issued, President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers shows that steady gains have been made by this organization for the first half of the year. During this period negotiations on twenty-eight railroads have been concluded, and in every instance betterments have been recorded. President Perham concludes his report: "Every revision of schedule means improved working conditions, every new schedule instituted is one step nearer to perfect organization."

MERCHANTS ARE THANKED.

Huntington, W. Va., July 11.—Because two large business houses have started an early closing movement, the local Trades and Labor assembly has thanked these merchants. The stores will be closed every afternoon at 5 o'clock and at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays.

CARPENTERS TO MEET.

San Antonio, Tex., July 11.—Secretary Proctor, of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, has issued a call for the tenth annual convention to be held at Wasahachie, beginning Monday morning, August 3.

FAVOR EARLY CLOSING.

Detroit, July 11.—The Barbers' union is holding "get-together" meetings for the purpose of starting an early closing movement, which will call for a shorter week-day hour and for Sunday closing. Employers are in sympathy with the plan.

CHURCH MEN AID TRADE UNIONISTS IN FIGHT AGAINST GEORGIA CHILD LABOR

Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—Striking employes of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills are taking advantage of every opportunity to make public the deplorable conditions under which they are forced to labor. Right thinking citizens are supporting the strikers in their demand that child labor in the cotton mills be abolished, and the pictures drawn of these little tots in Atlanta's mills are quickening the conscience of patriotic men and women.

A. F. of L. Organizer Miles has forwarded the following telegram to Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L.:

"Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1914.

"Following telegram sent to President Wilson and William B. Wilson: 'The Evangelistical Ministerial Association, representing the ministers of the Churches of Jesus Christ in Atlanta, request that the United States Commission on Industrial Relations meet in Atlanta to investigate the conditions of Textile Workers. A strike is now on in our largest cotton mill. The striking workmen are pleading for arbitration and offer to submit the entire settlement to a disinterested committee. The mill owners refuse. The conditions are such as to demand investigation, and we earnestly urge that the Commission meet in Atlanta at the earliest possible date. Rev. L. O. Bricker, president; Rev. A. H. Gordon, secretary.' A similar telegram has been sent to Hoke Smith and Congressman Schley Howard. State Branch will wire also."

The local Men and Religion Forward Movement is assisting the strikers, who are also demanding that their workday be shortened and their wages increased. The executive committee of the churchmen are printing large advertisements in the local press in which conditions are made public, and the company is urged to arbitrate the strike. The following is a sample of the churchmen's literature:

IS ARBITRATION NEEDED?

Harper's Weekly of June 27, says:

"If there is a sounder, better informed, more moderate thinker on economics than John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, he is not easy to find.

"Prof. Clark says, in Business America:

"'Strikebreaking gangs, secured temporarily at high prices should be made impracticable.

"'A corporation that, when its men are striking for two dollars a day, will pay to other men four dollars, in order to break the back of the strike, deserves to be forced to give its original employes the four-dollar rate. It would be entirely equitable to make the amount that is given to the emergency gang the minimum that must be given to the permanent force.'

"Prof. Clark thinks anarchy really threatens us now. The way out is through labor unions, but with machinery for publicity and impartial decisions of rights of labor in disputes."

Is there no need for arbitration?

The commissary of the strikers at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills claims to be feeding more than nine hundred persons daily.

Mr. Elsas, in stating that there is no need of arbitration, says only eighty-five workers are out.

The strikers ask for a living wage and that an end be put to the system of fines in use at the mills. They claim that the employment of little children is wrong.

They say—laborers have been discharged solely because they have joined unions.

They complain bitterly of the terms of the contract which gives to the mills the right to discharge a worker without any notice whatsoever, but compels the worker to always leave a week's wage in the possession of the mill, which wage the worker forfeits, if he or she should leave the mill without giving a week's notice.

And they point to the clauses of this contract which provide that the laborer must make good any damage done by his or her negligence to the machinery of the mill, but relieve the mill of any obligation to pay the laborer for time lost regardless of the cause.

City Warden Thomas Evans said in October last:

"Many mill owners help a great deal. But there is hardly a factory in the city employing this class of labor that pays the employes enough for their self-sustenance. Society, through the City Government and private charities has to make up the deficit; that is, the immediate deficit. I don't know who pays the deficit in the lives of the little children who work in the mills.

"The profits go into the pockets of the mill owners. I often wonder if the profits are equal to the value of the lives.

"I am not an agitator, understand. I am merely telling what I think of the causes of the city's poverty.

"The trouble is that there are too many people on the ragged edge of poverty and suffering. With it all, there is work for every charitable organization and more. And there always will be, I suppose, as long as our system of woman and child labor with poor pay is maintained."

The truth or falsity of the charges made by the striking laborers at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills should be determined, not by Mr. Elsas, not by the strikers, but by men whose sole object is to learn the truth and see that impartial justice is done.

Is there need for arbitration?

PROTEST RULE OF COSSACKS

Hazelton, Pa., July 11.—District President Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers has forwarded the following protest against the state constabulary, known as Cossacks, to Gov. Tener:

"As a citizen of Hazelton, and as president of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 7, I desire to make an emphatic protest against the high-handed, outrageous tactics of a detachment of state constabulary now located in this locality.

"These so-called guardians of the peace are in the city over the heads of the city authorities, who are fully competent to handle the situation, and by their sneaking tactics are creating more disorder than any band of terrorists could ever create.

"These so-called state policemen are like paid spies going through the city in citizens' clothes, and by their actions are trying to create trouble, and turmoil at every opportunity.

"They have tried to railroad men to jail who incurred their enmity, but so flimsy was the charge and so plain was the bias, that the justices of the peace on two occasions discharged the prisoners and put the costs on the prosecutors.

"I want to ask if these men are in the employ of the state or if the state is paying these so-called policemen to act in the capacity of spies and agents for the corporations? Are these men here in the interests of law and order or in the interests of people trying to create bloodshed?

"In the interests of peace, in the interests of law-abiding and peaceful citizens whom I represent, I petition your excellency to remove this band of so-called policemen from this locality who are a disgrace to the state and whose presence here is an insult to every law-abiding man and woman."

PREDICT BUSINESS BOOM.

New York, July 11.—This country is on the threshold of a record-breaking business boom, is the opinion of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who said: "Any man of experience and thought must realize that it is only a question of time when there will be a decided improvement; when this country will make greater and more satisfactory progress than ever before. Business is halting, but expectant.

"I believe in the early autumn we shall see an improvement in our business conditions. We are already witnessing an increase in tonnage, and it will be further increased, I trust. The mere fact that tonnages are increasing from day to day will naturally influence some improvement in prices."

UNIONISTS DISCHARGED.

Chicago, July 11.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers charge the St. Louis Terminal, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads with having discharged freight handlers on account of union affiliation. Requests for assistance have been forwarded to President Gompers, of the A. F. of L.; Congressman Buchanan at Washington, and A. F. of L. Vice President O'Connell, who is a member of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ILLEGAL.

Globe, Ariz., July 11.—Judge Shute has held that the woman's eight-hour law in this state is unconstitutional, on the ground that it does not apply to railroad restaurants. A hotelkeeper was charged with working one of his female employes thirteen hours. The law provides that the eight-hour service shall be completed in twelve hours.

VACATIONS FOR PRINTERS.

Peoria, Ill., July 11.—H. M. Pindell, publisher of the Peoria Journal, has posted a notice that during the months of July and August he will give every employe on the paper one week off, with full pay, besides one day off every two weeks for each employe.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS.

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—"Salaries must be increased if competent educators are to engage in the work," declared Dr. Joseph Swain, president of the National Education association, which is holding its annual conference in this city.

WILL APPEAL CASE.

Granite City, Ill., July 11.—The central body of this city has announced its opposition to Judge Humphrey's injunction against striking employes at the plant of the American Steel Foundries, and asks for financial assistance to aid it in appealing the case. Send all donations to T. M. Cavanagh, secretary Tri-City Central Labor union, 2035 Madison avenue, Granite City, Ill.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES

Lexington, Ky., July 11.—After a nine-weeks' strike, 200 union carpenters have returned to work, having made substantial advances in their wage scale and working conditions. The settlement was made possible by a committee of citizens who acted as intermediaries between the two forces, which had become estranged because of the vigorous manner in which the strike was waged. By the terms of the settlement the contractors agree to recognize the union in their dealings with union carpenters and further agree that there shall be no discrimination because of union affiliations. The ten-hour work day is reduced to nine hours, and the minimum wage is advanced from 25 cents to 27 1-2 cents an hour. From this standard, the rates advance, according to efficiency. William D. Huber, former president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, assisted the strikers, whose compact organization and thorough discipline made success possible.

IN GRIP OF WHITE PLAGUE.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 11.—"There are 20,000,000 school children in this country and 1,000,000 of them have tuberculosis," was the statement of Dr. Mrs. Mary E. Lamham, of Highlands, N. C., in her plea for a periodic examination of young students, delivered before the section of preventative medicine and public health of the American Medical association.

"Generally speaking, every child in the United States by the time it reaches maturity is infected with tuberculosis. The true prevention of tuberculosis lies in finding out the danger in time to overcome it," she said.

MINERS' CASE POSTPONED.

L'Anse, Mich., July 11.—Trade unionists in this section believe the conspiracy charges against President Moyer and thirty-seven other officers will eventually be dropped as the result of the agreement reached between Attorney Hilton, of the Western Federation of Miners, and Special Prosecutor G. E. Nicholls. Formal motions for postponement until next fall of the trials of the miners' officials will be made. The prosecutor insists that the absence of the State's witnesses will make it impossible for the prosecution to push the case.

UNIONISTS O. K. CHARTER.

Cincinnati, July 11.—The Central Labor union has indorsed the new charter. A committee reported that the proposed organic law will establish a government under which organized labor has an open chance for fair representation; that it embodies the principles of home rule, and that it is subject to the initiative and referendum. The Council also voted to support the recall proposition, which was separately submitted. By a unanimous vote President McManus was instructed to appoint a committee of twelve to co-operate with other unionists to secure the adoption of the charter.

WAGES ARE GUARANTEED.

McNeil, Ark., July 11.—The strike of firemen and shopmen, which tied up the Louisiana and Northwestern Railroad, has ended. The men struck because of a failure to receive wages for the past two months. On being guaranteed prompt payments in the future, they declared the strike off and returned to work.

MILKMEN WANT SHORTER DAY.

San Francisco, July 11—The central body has indorsed the request of the Milkers' union for an increase in pay from $75 per month to $80 per month, with four days off each month instead of two days, as has been the custom in the past. It is believed no serious objection will be made in the enforcement of the new scale.

'FACE FEDERAL OWNERSHIP'

Washington, July 11.—While discussing the federal trade commission bill, Senator Borah declared that America was facing government ownership of railroads. He said: "We are now nearer public ownership by far than we have ever been in this country before, and we are nearer to it by reason of the fact that the capitalists of the country say that they do not propose to invest their money in an enterprise which somebody else manages. The result of it is that some of the leading economists and some of the leading railroad men of the country are for the first time advocating public ownership, and stand ready and willing to turn over their properties at a reasonable value to the government. That is one of the reasons, they say, why they cannot get capital into railroad enterprises at this time; it is because somebody else passes upon the affairs and controls and manages the capital which they put in. So it brings us up to the proposition of public ownership, and the next important and controlling question in this country along that line will be the question whether the government had not better take over the railroads of this country and run them instead of trying to manage them."

ILLITERACY APPALLING.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11.—In an address in this city Miss Mary Schwarberg, formerly of Pittsburgh, but now teaching and doing mission work among the mountain whites of North Carolina, told of the illiteracy in that section.

"During the fall, winter and spring months," said Miss Schwarberg, "I teach and do missionary work among the poor mountain folk in and around Lyon, N. C. Lyon is a small stocking-mill town, and the illiteracy of most of the people in and around there is appalling. Few of the men and women read nor write, and care little if their children learn to do so. I have organized a school of ninety pupils in the town, and many of the children walk six miles to and six miles from the school daily."

WAITRESSES ENJOINED.

Chicago, July 11.—Because their restaurants were losing patronage as a result of the picketing of striking waitresses, B. J. Efting and L. W. Powers were granted an injunction against the strikers by Judge Baldwin, who ordered the girls to discontinue this practice. The court admitted that the matter was not free from doubt and gave the defendants leave to apply for its modification on a day's notice.

MINERS AND EMPLOYERS AGREE

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—After deliberating for fifteen weeks the Illinois committee of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the Central Illinois Coal Operators' association, agreed upon a scale for machine mining in the Springfield district whereby the miners will receive 80 per cent and the operators 20 per cent of the present hand-mining scale.

EXPRESS RATES CUT.

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—General reduction of 17 per cent on all general merchandise express rates, elimination of the two-line rates and abolition of special rates have been ordered by the Kansas public utilities commission. Under the commission's orders the express companies must install at once uniform rates to all Kansas points, distance and facilities considered.

CEMENT FINISHERS ORGANIZE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 11.—A local of cement finishers is the latest addition to the roster of organized labor in this city. Practically every eligible worker is enrolled in the new organization, which is the result of activity by the central body and its committees. It is stated that several locals have almost doubled their membership within the past few months.

WANT COMPENSATION LAW.

Indianapolis, July 11.—The Central Labor Union has declared for a State workmen's compensation law, and has appointed a special committee to work with its legislative committee in advertising the need of such a law, and obtaining the co-operation of all union men in the State.

STREET CAR WORKERS GAIN

Boston, Mass., July 11.—Back pay amounting to $23,000 and substantial wage increases is the award of the arbitration board selected to settle the wage dispute between members of division 600 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway company.

No department fails of an increase and most of them are substantial. They run from 10 to 12 per cent, as high as 18 per cent, and in one instance the increase is 25 per cent. For overtime the barnmen get an increase of 50 per cent of the regular wage beginning with the date of the award, June 22, 1914. After the first two years the motormen and conductors receive an average increase of three and one-quarter cents an hour.

The graduated scale has been reduced by three years, so that now a member of the union receives the maximum wage at the end of his fourth year of service, instead of at the end of the seventh year, as formerly. About 300 men are affected by the award.

By the terms of the statute under which these proceedings were had the report of the majority of the arbitrators is binding upon the parties, takes immediate effect, and remains in force for three years beginning June 1, 1913, ending June 30, 1916.

WORK LONG HOURS.

New York, July 11.—The unorganized workers on New York city's elevated railroads are compelled to work unreasonable hours. The State Factory Investigation Commission was told that on the night shift twelve hours is the rule and the pay is from 12 to 17 1-2 cents an hour. Ninety-five per cent of the agents are women, who work twelve consecutive hours in the summer season, and average seven days a week. One worker wrote the Commission:

"The company has what they call a 'Relief association,' which I call plain extortion. They deduct from the salary of each man in this association from 75 cents to $1.50 each month, and all we know about this is what we read in a fake bulletin that the company publishes each month booming themselves. Then they tell us that everything is for the benefit of their employes."

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

Galveston, Tex., July 11.—Boilermakers, riveters and helpers, employed by the Standard Boiler and Plate Iron Company, are on strike for a raise of wages amounting to 50 cents per day per man. The increased wage is termed the Oklahoma scale or the average wage scale for workmen of their craft. Under the old scale they were receiving for helpers $4 per day, riveters $4.25 per day and boilermakers $4.50 per day. They are asking for 50 cents per day raise, making them receive for helpers $4.50 per day, riveters $4.75 per day and boilermakers $5 per day. The scale is paid by plants now operating at Dallas, Fort Worth, Henrietta and many other places over the State.

WANT LOWER LIVING COST.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—A national law similar to the English merchandise act, providing for a plain statement on every article sold, to show the American housewife its exact grade and price, was advocated by Dr. Benj. R. Andrews, Columbia university, before the American Home Economics association, in session in this city. Other innovations to combat the high cost of living was advocated by the speaker as follows: State market commissions to supervise household trading, community co-operative buying societies, with an agent to buy, at market centers, trolley refrigerator cars to ship produce to state market centers and refrigerator trucks to deliver to neighborhoods, clerkless drug stores, and a price maintenance law to force selling of an article at the same price in all localities.

A TAXPAYER'S FRIEND (?)

Washington, July 11.—Money expended for engine inspection is useless, is the opinion of B. F. Crawford, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. Mr. Crawford does not want to be understood as opposing engine inspection, but insists that the railroads can handle the question without wasting state or federal funds. He declares the system used by railroads is much more effective. This friend of the taxpayer voiced his objections to the Goeke bill, now pending in congress, which would require a standard of locomotive boiler safety.

LONG JOB FOR NAVY YARD MEN.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Mechanics in the local navy yard are jubilant over the announcement that officials at Washington have ordered architects to proceed with plans for the shipways, upon which will be built the transport Maumee. This means steady work for two and one-half years for 2,000 skilled Philadelphia workmen. It means that later the shipways will be enlarged and dreadnoughts may be built at the yard.

WILL TEST OPINION.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 11.—United Mine Workers employed in the anthracite fields are appealing from the ruling of Attorney General Bell to the Department of Mines that five years' employment in a mine qualifies a man to become a mine foreman or assistant. The mine workers hold that the act specifically states that the five years' service must be in cutting coal at the face of a breast, and cite the mine certificate law as a parallel.

FAVORS UNIVERSAL 8-HOUR DAY.

Philadelphia, July 11.—A universal eight-hour day, applicable to all states, was favored by General Manager Barda, of the Midvale Steel Works, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Mr. Barda modified his opinion, however, by declaring that such a law would militate against American industry in times of depression, and that a shorter workday would mean an added cost to the ultimate consumer.

INDORSE LABOR AGREEMENTS.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, George W. Yost, of Clarksburg, W. Va., president of the Glass and Bottle Manufacturers' National association agreed with the views of trade unionists that collective bargaining brought about peace between employer and employe and that agreements entered into are not violated.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11.—Bellaire laundry workers have secured the signatures of laundry proprietors to a contract which provides for a minimum wage somewhat lower than the Wheeling rate, but all other conditions are identical.

UNIONS AND PAPER CO. AGREE

New York, July 11.—The International Paper company has signed a union shop agreement with the various international unions, whose members are employed by this concern. The unions involved are the paper makers, pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers, stationary firemen, electrical workers, steam engineers, plumbers and steam fitters, carpenters, machinists and the American Federation of Labor, representing all unions not represented through affiliation with an international union.

The agreement provides that "it is mutually agreed and understood that the policy and practice of trade union employment will be carried out, which means that employes who enter or remain in the services and fail or neglect to affiliate themselves with the trade unions will be considered as unsatisfactory to the parties of this agreement."

The contract will remain in force one year and will continue thereafter until either party shall give sixty days' notice in writing of desired changes.

All necessary work performed on Labor Day, Christmas, and the Fourth of July shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. A minimum of $2.70 per day will be paid carpenters, millwrights, patternmakers, machinists, electricians, blacksmiths and pipers. An apprentice system will be established in the mechanical trades as soon as a satisfactory system can be worked out. Proper drinking water, toilet facilities, lockers, and dressing rooms will be provided.

Extensive provisions are made for the abolishment of strikes or lockouts during the life of the agreement.

The principle of arbitration is accepted and it is agreed that the general management of the company may be appealed to in the event answers to grievances by mill managements are not satisfactory.

The rates for the several pulp mills, which are at present 1 cent per hour below that of the other mills of the company where similar services are performed, will be advanced 1 cent per hour.

The company agrees to remedy wrong classifications when their attention is called to same. The minimum rate of 30 cents per hour will be paid stationary engineers, regardless of horsepower rating. The present horsepower rating will be applied to all stationary engineers at or above that rating at present.

In plants of less than five boilermakers, first firemen shall be increased one cent an hour; more than five boilers, two cents per hour. Employes called in for overtime work shall receive a minimum of four hours' time allowance instead of three as at present.

The agreement was reached after many conferences, covering several months. The old agreement had expired, and what at one time appeared an almost hopeless case, was satisfactorily settled through the determination of both sides to avoid a strike.

GOOD NEWS FROM LACROSSE.

Washington, July 11.—Organizer John A. Rae, of La Crosse, Wis., writes to A. F. of L. headquarters as follows:

"We have had no trouble this spring in getting new agreements signed up. The ice and fuel teamsters have shortened their workday one hour, and are receiving the same wages as for the longer workday. The coal men have raised wages $1.50 a week, and the sheet metal workers have won an eleven months' strike for recognition. This is a splendid victory. The painters, carpenters and electricians have secured new agreements, and all are working the eight-hour day. We have organized a union of individual team owners and secured an increase of 5 cents an hour for them. All of our unions have forwarded resolutions to their Senators to vote and use their influence to have the Clayton bill approved at this session as it passed the House of Representatives."

TOO MUCH LABOR SENT WEST.

Cincinnati, July 11.—The Times-Star of this city says: "That many laborers from Cincinnati are being sent to the west when there is no work for them, was the complaint in a letter received by the Chamber of Commerce, Friday, from O. B. Towne, manager of the Industrial association of Keokuk, Ia., and he suggests that the indiscriminate shipping of men from the Queen City could be stopped by means of a central clearing house for labor. He mentioned a certain labor bureau as the place from which the men were assigned. Two parties of 34 men, for the most part foreigners, arrived in the belief they were to be put to work in the harvest fields. 'There is but little harvesting on here,' writes Towne, 'and I understand from these men they were each assessed for the trip. Few of them have any money. They went to Indianapolis, then Decatur and Hannibal, Ill., and then came here."

SANITARY VICTORY GREATEST.

Columbus, O., July 11—Demonstration to the world that such an unhealthful place as Panama was can be converted into perhaps the most sanitary region to be found anywhere will be of greater benefit to mankind that the vast commercial value of the Isthmian canal, said Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman in an address in this city. "The transformation in Panama, which learned men said was impossible, has shown that there need not be unhealthful cities," he asserted. "There is no need of slums and other hotbeds of disease."

CITY'S BUREAU A SUCCESS.

Seattle, July 11.—The report of the municipal public employment office shows that during the last year 27,253 men and 2,798 women were supplied with positions either in the city or state. Because no fee is charged by the office, either to the employer or the applicant, a substantial increase in the number of positions filled in comparison with 1912 is shown. The positions thus filled were for the most part those requiring no skilled labor.

CONVICTS REFUSE TO WORK.

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—Convicts in the state penitentiary refused to work on labor contracts, declaring that the law provided for the abolishment of the contract system and the installation of the state use system the first of the month. The latter plan has not been put in force and the officials have been continuing the old system from day to day. The convicts declare this is illegal.

WILL NOT REDUCE WAGES.

Martin's Ferry, O., July 11.—The strike at the local plant of the Wheeling Corrugating company, which involved the laborers and the men in the galvanizing department, has been settled. The agreement provides that all employes will be reinstated and wages will not be cut.

WILL EMPLOY UNIONISTS.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11.—An agreement has been reached between unionists and J. R. Butts, whose workers struck because of a violation of contract. It is agreed that in the future only union hodcarriers will be employed.

GARMENT STRIKE LEADER BITTER BEFORE U. S. BOARD

Conditions prevailing in the garment industry in Philadelphia were described by employers and workers before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

The hearing room in the federal building was packed with workers, and the testimony of employers were frequently interrupted by jeers, stamping of feet and taunts shouted from the rear of the room. Several times Harris Weinstock, chairman of the commission, rapped for order and rebuked the disturbers.

Jeers came from every part of the room when Morris Bernstein, president of the Woman's Garment Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, told the commission that imported labor leaders stirred up the garment strike of July, 1913, and that 85 per cent of the workers did not want to strike, but were driven out and kept out by force.

Workers laughed sarcastically when Bernstein said the wage scale in Philadelphia for garment workers was larger than in any other American city. He asserted that the average wage was $20 a week, and that women piece workers made from $18 to $30 a week. Other women, he said, made from $16 to $20 and rarely fell below $15.

Men and women garment workers clapped their hands and burst into cheers when Max Amidur, president of the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, said dramatically at the close of his testimony:

"I wish to tell this commission and at the same time serve notice on the employers that conditions in the garment trade are so much worse since the strike that it will take but very little to ignite one of the worst industrial explosives in the history of Philadelphia. If that explosion comes the recent strike of twenty-six weeks will be tame in comparison."

"You mean to infer," said Commissioner Weinstock, "that the shavings and other materials for a fire are at hand, and all that is needed is the match?"

"That is just what I mean," said Amidur, thrusting out his jaw and banging the table with a fist. "Conditions are becoming intolerable. Only 10 per cent of the garment workers are earning a living wage and the rest are virtually starving."

Amidur said that the average wage of men workers is from $10 to $12 per week, but that many men with families are earning from $2.50 to $5 per week. He cited the average wage of women as being from $5 to $7 per week, and said that girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen received $2, $3, and $6 per week.

Amidur testified that the workers worked from 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and that many of them took work to their homes to do after 9 o'clock at night and on Sunday. He said the home-work system prevailed, particularly in the shop of which Bernstein is president.

"What are the living conditions of these workers?" asked Commissioner O'Connell.

"Very bad. Two or three rooms are used to house a family of eight or ten persons and frequently there is a boarder."

"How and where do they sleep?"

"Some sleep on the floor and others in bed. In one house I visited recently a door was placed across two chairs. This door accommodated three sleepers."

"Is the clothing taken home from the shop sometimes used for bedding?"

"I have no doubt that it is."

"Have conditions improved since the strike?"

"They are 50 per cent worse. Wages have been reduced 20 per cent and workers are being given intolerable treatment. To show how wages have been reduced, I will tell you the money earned by one worker over a period of six weeks. The first week he received in his envelope $3.55; the second week, $4.70; the third week, $4.65; the fourth week, $5; the fifth week, $2.50, and the sixth week, $2.25. This man has a wife and four children to support. The last week 20 cents was deducted from the $2.25. The foreman explained to the worker that he had damaged a lining on a coat."

Referring to the recent strike, Amidur said: "I did all in my power to arbitrate the strike, but the employers would not listen to any compromise whatever. Mr. Bernstein charges that this was a manufactured strike and that it was promoted by labor agitators who brought about the labor trouble for their own selfish ends.

"He said that the workers had no grievances. I tell you that the men and women do not stay out on strike for twenty-six weeks if they have no grievances."

Miss Becky Stein testified as an expert finisher. She said that in good seasons she was able to average $17 and $18 per week, but that the wages of the majority of women workers were far below that. She said wages were much lower than two years ago. She said that foremen frequently locked the workers in shops and compelled them to work until 9 o'clock at night. She testified also that workers frequently had to work a half day on Sundays.

"I refused to work on Sundays," she said, "and my employer told me that if I did not do so he would lay off all the hands and close down the shop. Many of the tailors, who have families, came to me and begged me to work for the sake of their wives and children. So I gave in."

Miss Stein described the sanitary conditions in some of the shops as "very bad." She said men and women workers had to use the same toilet.—Philadelphia North American.

CURSE OF CHILD LABOR

For fifteen years the humane and disinterested people of Georgia have been trying to secure laws to protect working children.

Their pleas and their disclosure of conditions that are a disgrace not only to the State of Georgia, but to the whole nation, have been of no avail.

They have been ignored by those assembled to legislate for the welfare of Georgia people. They have been defied by those who reaped dividends from the children's labor. They have been tricked by men who pretend that "gentlemen's agreements" are more efficacious than laws.

Georgia was the last State with any manufacturing interests to put a child-labor law upon its statute books. That law, passed in 1906, remains today the lowest standard of any State in the Union.

Georgia is the only State in the Union that permits children of ten years to work in its mills and factories, and it permits them to work eleven hours a day.

The other cotton mill States of the South do not allow such conditions as exist in this, the Empire State.

It is no wonder illiteracy increases. It is no wonder the mill workers are poor, wornout, ready for the scrap heap before they have reached the normal age for greatest productivity. What chance can they have to better their condition when their toil in the mills begins at ten years?

We believe in conserving our forests and protecting fish and game, but we let little children be wasted because they are cheap. But in reality child labor is a false economy. Other States have awakened to this years ago, and the advancement which is now being advocated is leagues behind the steps which they have taken.

The bill prepared by The Atlanta Georgian and the National Child-Labor Committee asks that after 1916 no children under fourteen be allowed to work in mills and factories. It asks that beginning in 1915 no child under thirteen be allowed to work in factories, stores, or as a messenger. It asks that a certificate system like that in force in other States be established here, by which there can be an enforcement of the age qualification and by which a bare minimum of schooling at least can be required before the child becomes a wage-earner.

The fourteen-year-old limit for factory work has been established in every State in the Union except five, and in one of these—Mississippi—it applies to girls.

A bill is being prepared by the association of cotton mill owners that was primarily organized to defeat child-labor legislation. This organization realizes that the people of Georgia will no longer stand for the outrageous conditions that have gone on so long. They are soliciting support for their bill because they want to prevent the raising of standards above what they themselves agree to.

The one big issue before the legislature of this State now is whether the slavery of little children is going to be allowed to continue. There is no use attempting to befog the issue with pleas that compulsory education must come first, or that dependent parents will suffer for the want of their child's petty earnings, or that the present law even is not lived up to.

It is the duty of the legislature to provide an adequate law. It will be the duty of the administration to see that the law is enforced.—The Atlanta Georgian.

Citizenship Begins in Our Public Schools

More and greater arguments are being advanced every day for a better, more intelligent and conscientious citizenship. These all are directed at the present-day voter, forgetting that it will be but a few years until the affairs of the city, state and nation will be in the hands of a new generation which is now in school. Some of these will cast their ballots in half a decade or less.

School standards have been changing. For a productive life of maturity, students in the public schools are being taught manual training, domestic science and vocational preparation. But for intelligent and efficent citizenship, unless we say that the study of Latin, history, grammar, geometry, algebra, botany and physics prepare them, the pupils are not trained whatsoever.

Meanwhile, citizenship demands are growing more exacting and are requiring more and more conscientious and intelligent mastery of affairs. More individuality in thinking places a larger responsibility upon the voter. Training, as a result, becomes imperative if we are to have a better citizenship and, based upon it, a better city. This training must be independent and non-partisan and the place to provide it is in the public schools, where it may be given to all. Nor should it be confined to the high school for many future citizens do not proceed beyond the grades. Chief of all, civic education should have its place in the school room during the development of the approaching citizen.

Realization of these things have led to the establishment in public schools of Lincoln, Neb., Evanston, Ill., and Steubenville, Ohio, of regular courses in municipal government. These are performing an enviable feat in actually training for citizenship. There has been a demand for such a course in the Los Angeles schools.

In these cases public-spirited citizens and even the public officials co-operate with the school officials and teachers in providing lectures, talks and demonstrations of the city government. In Lincoln, prominent business men give a regular course of weekly lectures which bring the student's attention to the practical life of the community. Kansas City, Mo., requires a knowledge of city government before the student may study national government.

Elsewhere over the country, where there is no citizenship training in the schools, business men have realized the urgent need for some form of child training and have organized future citizens into clubs to learn by co-operating with the business men in real civic work.

Civic education deserves special attention in this city.—Niagara Falls Journal.

UNNOTICED HEROES

There are heroes who have never
Heard the fearful din of battle,
Heroes who, unknown forever,
Labor where no sabers rattle;
There are heroes who are giving
Joy to others day by day,
Who are making life worth living
Just by earning honest pay.

There are heroes who are wearing
No bright medals for their merit;
Heroes who may not be sharing
Splendor that the proud inherit;
There are heroes who prefer the
Tasks of righting wrongful things,
And thus make themselves more worthy
Than the pampered sons of kings.

There are heroes, uncomplaining,
Who are striving daily, yearly,
So the goals we would be gaining
May each morning shine more clearly;
There are heroes, unrewarded,
Who, by toiling late and long
In surroundings that are sordid,
Help the luckless to be strong.

There are heroes with wan faces,
Who uplift their fallen brothers;
Heroes who, in lowly places,
Labor for the love of others.
Why not pause sometimes to cheer them
For the courage they reveal?
Why not willingly revere them
For their patience and their zeal?

—S. E. Kiser, in Leslie's.

POETRY IN LIFE.

The present life is not wholly prosaic, precise, tame, and finite. It is not true that the poet paints a life which does not exist. He only extracts and concentrates, as it were, life's ethereal essence, arrests and condenses its volatile fragrance, brings together its scattered beauties, and prolongs its more refined but evanescent joys. An in this he does well; for it is good to feel that life is not wholly usurped by cares for subsistence, and physicial gratifications, but admits, in measures which may be indefinitely enlarged, sentiments and delights worthy of a higher being.—William Ellery Channing.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

I have grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that one's relations with others should be direct and not diplomatic; that power leaves a bitter taste in the mouth; that meanness and hardness and coldness are the unforgivable sins; that pleasure exists not in virtue of material conditions, but in the joyous heart; that the world is a very interesting and beautiful place; and that congenial labor is the secret of happiness.—A. B. Benson.

LABOR CAMP LIFE—ITS EVILS

Scattered over the continent, separated from industrial centers, are groups of workers living under conditions called labor camps. Employment in labor camps is usually seasonal or casual. Because the employment is of but brief duration and because the camps do not come under general observation, very little consideration has been given to the health conditions prevailing among the camp workers, nor is the consequent menace to the health of the community generally appreciated.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has recently made a report on Wisconsin labor camps which ought to arouse other states to the necessity of making similar investigations. In describing railroad camps this statement is made:

"Sanitary precautions in railroad camps consist mainly of printed instructions to the camp clerks and cooks which are commonly disregarded. Surroundings of camp very bad. Odors plentiful. Everything left over from food seemed to have been thrown out of the cars without any care whatever. Both front and rear of camps bad. Within ten feet of camp is ditch full of water drained from swamp nearby. This full of garbage, old clothes, etc. Thick scum on water. Plenty of flies."

The utter disregard of the most elementary principles of sanitation results in swarms of flies, germs, and parasites which serve as carriers of infectious diseases. The beds in the bunk cars are usually in a terrible condition. The laborers, who do not expect to stay long, do not trouble themselves about conditions; those in charge of the camps shift responsibility upon the men. The public seems uninterested in locating original responsibility for insanitary conditions or in protecting itself against the spread of disease.

For there is a constant stream of laborers going to and from the camps. They carry to industrial centers menace from the dirt diseases of the camps.

What is true of the railroad camps is true of the lumber camps where the housing conditions are, if possible, even worse. Camps of ice workers, beet sugar and paper mill workers constitute poison factories menacing Wisconsin health conditions.

Other states have the same kind of dangers emanating from other kinds of seasonal labor camps. Maryland has her canneries. Families move to the country during tomato season and suffer from careless habits caused by the makeshift life and the strain and drudgery of the work. The South has her cotton picking and sugar camps.

California has her hop-picking. The horrors that have made life in one California hop-pickers' camp a veritable hell are fully and graphically described in the report of Charlton H. Parker to Gov. Johnson and the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. Mr. Parker was sent to find out the causes of the riot in the hop fields last summer. His report is a most scathing indictment of the greed, cruelty, and inhumanity of the owner of the Durst hop ranch.

The investigator found that over 2,800 workers were employed on this ranch. They were Hindus, Japanese, negroes, white men, women, and children. Twenty-seven nationalities were noted in one gang of 250 workers. They were "unskilled" laborers with unclean personal and camp habits. The Americans were in the main of the migratory working class. Those who had better standards found their experience on the Durst ranch deeply humiliating. For although the groups of hop-pickers were like those on all the ranches, there were peculiar regulations upon the Durst ranch that led to the Sunday uprising of last August.

Durst had a "bonus" system—90 cents was paid for every 100 pounds of hops picked during the first week, to which 10 cents was to be added if the workers stayed during the season, three or four weeks in length. The average wage for 1913 was $1 for 100 pounds. Therefore, as Prof. Parker says, the "bonus" was in reality a "hold back," acting as a whip to hold discontented workers in line. But such were the conditions of work and the filth of the Durst camp that he estimates Mr. Durst realized $100 to $150 a day from forfeited "bonuses."

The official investigation found the sanitary conditions of the camp horrible. Practically no provisions were made for sleeping accommodations. Durst donated a few old tents, and rented others to the workers at seventy-five cents a night. "Business is business," according to Durst standards. The workers, many of whom had come distances on foot, slept on straw—blankets were a luxury.

The most vicious sanitary abuse was that of the toilets. There were eight for twenty-eight hundred people. The frightful conditions resulted in dysentery which multiplied the dangers from the abuses. Flies swarmed and multiplied. Typhoid developed. Failure to make any provision for garbage disposal increased disgusting conditions.

In the hop fields there were practices that were the very quintescence of cruelty—but they added to the profits of Durst. Hop fields are hot. Last summer the temperature rose to 122 degrees. The wells in the fields did not furnish sufficient water. The wells at the ranch buildings were one mile distant from the hop fields. The workers were doing piece work. Durst stated that although hop picking began on Thursday or Friday he did not send water wagons to the fields until the following Monday—he did not say why.

The hop pickers began work at 4 o'clock. By noon the vertical rays of the sun had parched them. The wells had been pumped dry. There were men, women, and children suffering—children from 5 to 10 years of age. At noon the stew wagon came. Those who purchased stew obtained a glass of water. Durst testified that he profited by this arrangement. He testified that he did not permit the town stores to deliver goods on the ranch. His cousin bought a lemonade concession. He sold lemonade at 5 cents a glass. The lemonade was made of citric acid.

These hop pickers were treated with less humanity and consideration than are given to cattle. They were tortured—for profits. Being human creatures with some degree of personal dignity and self-respect, the storm that gathered and brought murder in its wake was an inevitable result.

One of the leaders of the outbreak said: "We can't agitate in the country unless things are rotten enough to bring the crowd along." Things were rotten enough on the Durst ranch to weld twenty-seven nationalities into a protesting avenging whole. Rioting followed the interruption of a mass-meeting by the sheriff's posse. Blood was shed. Human lives were taken.

Some of the hop-pickers were tried for manslaughter. Two were convicted and sentenced—one for life. But what of Durst, the man who tortured men, women and children to increase the profits from stew and citric acid lemonade? Shall he go unscathed? You say organized society must avenge itself against misdeeds in order to uphold law and order. But did society give even a thought to the wrongs and the misdeeds committed against these workers until they rose in their might to enforce their own ideas of justice? Now that knowledge of wrongs that offend decency and the sense of justice have been forced upon society, will society give consideration to these wrongs?

State laws already exist in California to regulate sanitary conditions of camps. The State Commission of Immigration and Housing has already taken steps to enforce them. Such action should have been taken long ago, but at least it will help to prevent future suffering. The intention is to prosecute to the full extent of the law employers who maintain insanitary camps. The only remedy is to organize and educate the camp laborers so they shall be able to protect their own interests. Their very necessity has made unorganized casual migratory workers easy victims of employers' greed and inhumanity. Raising standards of work will naturally lead to raising all living standards.

The facts presented in the majority report are undisputed. A minority report, submitted by Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary to the commission, does not criticise the facts, only the interpretation and the remedy offered in the majority report. Mr. Scharrenberg thinks that the value and the importance of the I. W. W. movement are over-estimated. He concluded that I. W. W.-ism or other form of leadership is but an incident of the organization. "The only real significance of this incident lies in the proof it affords of the conditions which make possible such leadership."

The remedy for existing conditions lies not in the intrusion of a third party, finds Mr. Scharrenberg, but in the inculcation of the spirit of self-help. He adds with force:

"Why not give credit where credit is due and acknowledge that the labor movement of California—the 80,000 men and women under the banner of the American Federation of Labor—has already actually cured some of the worst evils under which the unorganized seasonal workers have suffered?

"The labor movement has spent thousands of dollars in an effort to inculcate the spirit of self-help (i. e., rational and permanent organization) among the casual and migratory workers of the state. The very law regulating the sanitation and ventilation in the camps upon which the report dwells in detail and which it is hoped will make impossible recurrence of the Wheatland riot, was drafted and placed upon the statute books mainly through the efforts of organized labor."

Mr. Scharrenberg proposes to attack the unemployment evils by means of information bureaus under the control of the workers themselves. He presents this reason for his method:

"The real remedy can be applied only by the workers themselves. But the Commission of Immigration and Housing can, if it will, help to point the way. If the suggestion here offered—that of encouraging this class of labor in the essentially necessary duty of self-help—will serve to make conditions better, then it ought to be made public plainly and emphatically. If, on the other hand, it is believed that the migatory workers are unfitted to take care of themselves, incapable of even participating in the attempts at a solution of the problems confronting them, then the Commission ought not to hesitate to announce its opinion of these men. In the latter case it would seem to me entirely fitting that the Commission should not rely only upon existing statutes, but should recommend more laws, rules, and regulations to govern the workers' everyday life, more municipal lodging houses, larger county institutions for the poor, increased public charities of various kinds, free or nearly free public employment bureaus, and other means whereby the workers may be persuaded that the practice of self-help and the rendering of mutual aid among their own class is an unnecessary virtue."

State laws should require reporting of diseases in labor camps. Provision should be made for locating the origin of such diseases and for prevention. Sanitary regulations should be prescribed, provisions for proper housing, hospital and medical attention. These standards should be enforced by official agents and by the demands of the workers themselves. Camps can be made perfectly sanitary as even the temporary one-night camps of the army demonstrate.

The menace that labor camps constitute not only to the workers in the camps but to the members of society to whom the infections from the camps are carried was presented to the representatives of organized labor at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor in a resolution by Delegate D'Alessandro. The resolution provided for an effort to secure federal legislation and regulations to protect these workers, and for similar action by state legislatures. A bill for this purpose was introduced in Congress, but was not enacted into law. Several state legislatures have considered propositions to protect the workers in labor camps, but little has yet been accomplished.

Meanwhile the number of labor camps and the danger from them has constantly increased. Although the organization of these casual, migratory workers presents many difficulties, it is the only sure method of protecting them and society. Only intelligent self-help will enable the laborers to secure fair treatment for themselves, though governmental regulation is necessary to safeguard society. Both purposes should be urged to immediate fruition. In these efforts it is not only the duty but the pleasure of organized labor to render every aid within its power.

THE PERIL OF TODAY

There was a net increase of the population of the United States, through immigration, during the year 1913, of 815,303. This figure may be secured by subtracting from the total of 1,427,227 immigrants who entered this country in 1913 the number of aliens who returned to their native lands in the same period, 611,924.

Of this huge mass of humanity which poured in through our ports during the twelve months of last year, only 28 per cent came from northern Europe, of Teutonic and Keltic races; while 58 per cent came from the Slavic and Iberic races of southern and eastern Europe. Four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, absorbed 60 per cent of the total. But 14 per cent found their way to the agricultural regions of the south and west. The percentage of illiterates among the immigrants from northern Europe was but 3 per cent. The percentage of illiteracy among those from southern and eastern Europe was 35 per cent.

Here are some facts which ought to make every thoughtful American pause, no matter whether the United States is the place of his nativity or the home of his adoption. There is in these astounding revelations supplied by the statistics of the immigration bureau a real menace which cannot be thoughtlessly or heedlessly ignored. To continue to ignore the grave lesson which these figures teach is little short of proving traitors to the heritage of liberty which has been handed down to us.

As a people we procrastinated with the issue of human slavery until the nation paid the awful toll exacted in human life and treasure in the sixties. Shall we again procrastinate? Shall we recklessly permit our public officials to play the coward for purely political and partisan reasons, until this new menace has thrown its shadow over the very institutions which make America what it is, and which give it promise for the future? Are we to idly permit the greed of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies for traffic, like the greed of the slavers of an earlier era, to unload on our shores the material which may some day bring about anarchy and chaos? The deadly explosive which may some day blast the hopes of a great democracy? Are we supinely to sit by while avaricious employers of cheap labor, over-eager for inordinate profits, promote the introduction of added millions of unskilled workers to the undigested masses of the unskilled, which today make up the unspeakable slums of our great cities and furnish the material out of which is created such organizations as the I. W. W.?

We cannot be true to the faith which is ours to protect if we do not soon take vigorous steps to check this growing menace. Some way must be found. The moral cowards who fear to face the issue must be driven out of public place. The dangerous demagogues who seek to feed their personal popularity by opposition to a sane method of restriction of immigration must be relegated to the rear. The hour is rapidly approaching when it will be safe to put none but devoted and patriotic men on guard, who, no matter whether they were born under the Stars and Stripes, or whether they come to love that flag of their adopted land, will fearlessly protect the nation from this twentieth century peril as the devoted men of the era which has just passed protected the integrity of the Union and saved the republic in their day.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

DISCUSS LABOR TEMPLE.

Boston, July 11.—The Central Labor union and the Building Trades council have appointed committees of five to consider the question of building a labor temple in this city.

WHERE UNION MONEY GOES

It might open the eyes of some people who imagine that trades unions exist mainly for the purpose of strikes and making trouble for the employers, to learn that during the year 1913, the latest date to which reports have been compiled, the international organizations in Canada and the United States disbursed the sum of fifteen million dollars in benefits to their members. Only three and a half millions of this was given out in strike pay, the balance being devoted to the liquidation of death and disability claims, etc.

It is also to be remembered that these figures refer to money going through the ordinary channels, and in addition many thousands of dollars are being granted for special cases, of which no account is taken in the compilation of official figures.

The workingman can hold no better asset than a paid-up union card; no fraternal organization can begin to compare with the labor union in benefits directly received through its agency. The dues paid into the union is a gilt-edged proposition, securing to the members shorter hours, increased wages, and better working conditions. All this, not taking any account whatever of the many social and fraternal advantages, such as death and disability, unemployment, sick and accident benefits, and old-age pensions to members too old and feeble to work.

It's a long bill of fare in return for the small amounts paid in. Is it any wonder that the trades union movement is making such phenomenal headway?—Toronto Industrial Banner.

FAVORS CITIZENSHIP

It is believed that the bill now before Congress providing for the conferring of American citizenship on the Porto Ricans stands an excellent chance of being enacted. It should be. These people are entitled to such recognition, which has already been too long denied them. Their position has been a most anomalous one inasmuch as their political status has been that of a man without a country. They are subjects of the United States, but without certain of the advantages that citizenship confers.

It is now sixteen years since this insular possession came under the jurisdiction of the United States. Certainly in that period of time the Porto Ricans ought to have been able to qualify themselves for citizenship. Under our laws it is possible for an alien to become a naturalized citizen, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of one native to the manner born, in less than a third of that time. Meanwhile the greater portion of these people have become Americanized. The younger generation has had the benefit of education in the public schols in accordance with our ideas and methods and have, of course, acquired a knowledge of the English language.

They are, in short, Americans in all essential particulars, imbued with the spirit of our institutions and no doubt as loyal and patriotic as the people generally of the United States. Such being the fact, there would seem to be no valid or logical reason why this claim which they have so long been urging should be recognized, ought not to be allowed and that they be taken into Uncle Sam's family, not as foster children, but as members of the household on an equality with and permitted to exercise all the privileges and functions of the others.—Fall River Globe.

FAVOR NEW WAR CRY.

Josh Billings once said: "Call a man a rogue and you license him to steal." There is pretty sound philosophy in that. Close the door of hope, and a man has no inspiration to strive to climb up. The hearts of the bravest die within them when the future is hopeless. On the other hand, the cowardly and indolent will work like men when success and its rewards are in plain sight before them.

Roanoke unions and Roanoke union people have suffered untold loss by the eternal cry of the pessimist. It is a grave mistake that we are making. Let us change our program and praise wherever commendation can be justly bestowed, putting the lazy and disloyal fellows in parenthesis while we go on with the work.

We have a lot of good and true men in the ranks of labor, and it is discouraging even to them to hear men always harping on the delinquencies of our people. The method of praising is well worth trying.—Roanoke (Va.) Industrial Era.

TO CLOSE ON WEDNESDAYS.

Allentown, Pa., July 11.—Practically all of the grocers and butchers in this city have joined the movement to close their shops on Wednesday afternoons.

COLORADO: A CALL TO DUTY

The Colorado state legislature authorized the governor to forbid the use or sale of firearms and to close saloons. It provided for a joint committee to investigate the strike. It refused to consider constructive legislation. It appropriated one million dollars to pay the state militia for strike service, although it has been established that the majority of the men in the militia were gunmen who were hired by the coal operators and who served their interests though posing as employés in public service. This was the total result of a special session.

Federal troops now maintain law and order. The legislature has done nothing to provide for the protection of human life and the maintenance of a republican form of government when federal troops are removed.

Federal troops can not be kept in the field indefinitely. Colorado must set her own house in order.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has refused to reconsider his ultimatum. Like the Bourbons he forgets nothing and learns nothing. He will do nothing to re-establish industrial peace. The legislature has refused to do anything to solve the problem.

What are the people of Colorado going to do about it?

The people of Colorado are the final arbiters of the situation.

Are the people of Colorado ready to accept industrial despotism? Are they ready to sanction by passive agreement the overthrow of civil government? Are they ready to give up the right of trial by jury that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may pile up dividends and continue its lawless policies? Are they willing to see the hillsides fortified and guarded by gunmen who shoot upon women and children?

What are you going to do about it?

The mine operators have established a feudal system in the vast land holdings under their control. Incorporated towns are privately owned. The lives of the inhabitants of these towns are ordered by the land-owners—the mine operators. Social relations are controlled by the owners of the town. Medieval conditions have been re-established in a great state in free America in the twentieth century.

What are the people of Colorado going to do about it?

The mine operators have managed their affairs with lawless disregard to the statutes of the state. They have disregarded official reports showing violations of laws—violations that endangered the health and the lives of the miners.

Are the people of Colorado willing to submit longer to corporation government? What are you going to do about it?

The grand jury returned indictments charging certain officials of the miners' organization with "conspiracy" to murder. The militia of Colorado has been found responsible for the deaths of many, for the massacre of Ludlow, and the firing of the tents which was the death-fire of nearly a score of women and children.

Are the people of Colorado willing to accept this as justice? What are you going to do about it? You can not avoid a decision.

Again the grand jury is now investigating the Colorado mine strike. It is said that the grand jury was called at the request of the attorney for the mine operators, a political boss who distributes offices.

From experience the people of Colorado know the nature of the findings of such a jury. It is within their power to refuse to endure further desecration of justice.

Again military government has made a mockery of law and justice. The soldier responsible for the massacre of Ludlow and for the death of the worker Louis Tikas was found guilty and punished. But how? By being sentenced to be "reduced five files in rank." Thus are the rights and lives of the workers protected in Colorado and "equal justice" maintained.

What are the people of Colorado going to do about it?

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Jr., can not escape the responsibility attaching to the great fortune they have amassed. Many people helped in the development of their great industrial projects. Without them they could not have succeeded. Now the toilers demand the right to an organization that shall secure them safer and better conditions of work, a more just reward for their toil, and an opportunity to grow, to understand and enjoy the full fruits of justice and freedom.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., refused their demands—in the name of justice as it was revealed to him in 26 Broadway.

The miners of Colorado who were ready to risk their lives and their all for justice as it was revealed to them in the mines of Colorado will not be denied justice.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Is it not best that every precaution be taken now ere the hounds are loosed again?

Workers—People of Colorado: What are you going to do about it?—American Federationist, July issue.

COURAGEOUS HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE

Though many a person wishes he could say on the spot what he thinks of the day after, not many venture to make yesterday's speech today. Ordinary human beings believe that when a contest is on the contestants should be in the arena, whether it be physical, mental, or oratorical. Not so with Honorable J. Hampton Moore, member of the House of Representatives from the Third District of Pennsylvania, who is above the ordinary compunctions of propriety or conscience.

On June 1 the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole considered section 7 of the Clayton antitrust bill exempting the voluntary organizations of wage earners from the anti-trust laws applying to capitalistic combinations owning and dealing in the products of labor. But Honorable J. Hampton Moore was not there to speak or vote upon the measure. During the night time he heard a still, small voice, perhaps "his master's voice."

On June 2 Honorable J. Hampton Moore, ingenious, industrious, Honorable J. Hampton Moore, achieved first page notice in the press and gained space in the Congressional Record.

Until the day after the general debate in the House of Representatives upon labor's amendments to H. R. 15657, little did any one suspect the depths and intensity of his sensitive moral temperament.

With courage worthy of his cause, in loyal allegiance to his effective motto, "better late than never," he bravely appeared after the battle of words, after the deciding vote, to tell what HE might have done had he been there. Alas! why was he so late?

Brave Honorable J. Hampton Moore! How gloriously he denounced in carefully qualified terms Congress, the American Federation of Labor, the cause of justice and humanity—all on the day after! Verily, verily did he prove there was no cowardice in his politics. Did he not dare to stand alone in dissent from the unanimous judgment of the House of Representatives on—the day after?

Did he not, with the least equivocation possible to him, propound this plain suppositional proposition, "but if I believed his (Webb's) amendment was in favor of a legal classification of labor against other classes of labor, I would have voted against it?"

Honorable J. Hampton Moore, the man who did not vote upon Labor's amendment, virtuously declared: "I have not waited for a nod from the galleries to determine how I shall vote."

Furthermore did he not hedge in regard to his opposition to Labor's demands by exempting the American Federation of Labor from his fear—"Now, I will not say the Federation of Labor, because I believe that to be a law-abiding body, but the Industrial Workers of the World?"

Did he not bravely proclaim his allegiance to the cause of the National Association of Manufacturers, denounce the cause of the workers, characterize the two hundred and seven Congressmen who voted for Labor's amendment as a terrorized flock of sheep that ran away? Then brave Hon. J. Hampton Moore courteously left those terrified sheep to discuss his words of wisdom undeterred by his courageous presence. He refrained from gazing upon their mental mourning. Only special request induced him to return and listen to those less omniscient and with less lofty moral concepts.

Inspired by the story of Daniel of old, who dared to stand alone in the lion's den, Hon. J. Hampton Moore dared to stand alone among the "terrorized sheep." Brave Hon. J. Hampton Moore—a worthy descendent of John Hampton, who asserted his rights against arbitrary taxation by the Stuarts. This later J. Hampton is a day late in asserting his independence, but he heard the voice of—duty?

In the State of Pennsylvania there still abide vestiges of that ancient Quaker spirit of non-resistance and passive acceptance, but even a state that has borne so much should rouse itself to the rare opportunity within its grasp. It should appreciate the nobility of brave Hon. J. Hampton Moore on—the day after. The youth, the coming citizenship of Pennsylvania, might find inspiration and uplift from this sheep-expert—like unto none other in all Congress. Why not keep this brave, gentle soul safe in the city of brotherly love—at least until he can catch up with today?—President Gompers, in American Federationist.

Steady Progress in Kindergarten Work

In ten years kindergartens in the United States have grown from 3,244 kindergartens with 205,000 children to 7,557 kindergartens enrolling 364,189 children.

Notwithstanding this encouraging increase in schools and pupils, the great majority of children are still without the advantages of kindergarten training. Only 9 per cent of the children of kindergarten age—4 to 6—were in kindergartens.

"Much constructive work must be done," declared Miss Myra Winchester, of the kindergarten division of the United States bureau of education, reviewing the figures. "The child of kindergarten age is so young, so impressionable, so incapable of defending himself against the faulty words and actions and mental attitudes of the teacher, that means must be devised to eliminate, or at least diminish, the member of faulty teachers. Standards of requirements as to personality and academic and professional training must be raised and maintained, for the surest guarantee of the extension of kindergartens is good work done by good teachers."

Miss Winchester traces the path of progress in kindergartens from private philanthrophy to public support. "First there were private kindergartens, regarded as more or less of a luxury for well-to-do. Next, good men and women began to provide 'charity' kindergartens for the poor and neglected children; churches, settlements, kindergarten associations and mill owners gave and continue to give glad and generous support to such kindergartens. Then as a direct outgrowth of the work of the kindergarten association there evolved training schools for kindergarten teachers; the state legislature has been induced to pass a bill making it legal to institute public school kindergartens; local boards of educations have partially, then entirely, taken over the care and education of little children, and finally, state and city normal schools have incorporated the kindergarten training schools, making them into a regularly integrated department."—Philadelphia North American.

THE "DEATH KISS"

It takes a great deal to move the public conscience, or the practice of shuttle-kissing would have been abolished long ago. The evil is a dire one; nobody can seriously defend it nor plead ignorance of it, yet scores of thousands of weavers in Lancashire alone, day in and day out, to the detriment of their health, are constantly placing shuttles to their lips and performing the threading process by mouth suction. The practice has been proved to be both dirty and dangerous, it has been condemned again and again, and still it continues, with no immediate prospect of the adoption of cleaner and safer methods. The wonder is that weavers do not resolutely rebel against the necessity imposed upon them, and demand the removal of the risks associated with this portion of their duties. We think there would be little doubt of their doing so if they were every one privileged to see the foul abomination that gets trapped in the apparatus of the Murphy-Simpson shuttle threader. The collection of a week's fluff and dirt, as taken from one of the grids of these pneumatic threaders, has been photographed, and will be found reproduced in another column of this issue. The picture is repulsive enough, but it is less so than the filth itself, which in ordinary cases must inevitably find it way into the mouths and lungs of the weavers. The fact is the average weaver does not realize what kind of nauseous stuff the existing system compels her to swallow, or rebel she would. We are quite aware that the scientist could scarify us by showing what germs and impurities are contained in the common air, and make our flesh creep by a description of the animalculae and solid matter which we consume in our drinking water. But there is this difference, that in the one case the evil is more or less unavoidable, and in the other it is not. There is another thing. The mesh of these grids is not so close that it can possibly arrest every particle of dirt, or the result would be even more pronounced. It is high time something was done to alter the existing system. The official commission of two or three years ago managed to stultify itself by at once condemning and condoning shuttle-kissing. We are hoping for better things from the inquiry that is now going on and we trust we shall not have much longer to wait for its report and the change that is much overdue.—Fall River Globe.

TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

Organize, organize and join the union of your craft. The non-union, called "open" shop, means small pay, long hours and anything but good conditions. In the non-union shop your wages are raised or lowered at the whim of the employer—and it is seldom the former.

MUST AWAKEN TO DANGER OF SLUMS

"One hundred years ago Macaulay said that the time would come when one-half of the population of the United States, after getting their breakfast in the morning, would not know where the next meal was coming from. That is a condition which will come if matters are left to themselves to proceed as they have proceeded at other times and in other ages, and in other countries. History will repeat itself unless something is done to prevent it, and I put it to you that the problem that is up to the intellect of this twentieth century is whether we have brains and capacity enough to free ourselves from the prejudices and the shibboleths with which our minds are encumbered and grapple with these present problems so that society shall control its own destinies, and avoid the evils which have dogged the footsteps of progress in the past.

"You, perhaps, are not called on to deal directly with the question of economic policy, but you must necessarily study the economic condition under which your work is to be done. You can give us what we want on the technical, the local and the municipal side. You can give us the frame work into which the ideal conditions, when discovered, are to be fitted. As to the answer to the question which I have propounded, there is in my own mind no doubt that it is impossible to give any single answer to the question. No one theory explains the fact. It is a composite problem; it requires a composite answer.

"So far as the physical questions involved are concerned, it is beyond a doubt that until lately the growth of congested districts, followed by the growth of slums and the habits of living, which have resulted by reason of people for generations living in undesirable circumstances, has been in the main due to the lack of transportation facilities which would enable the residential area to be extended. Other obvious reasons are the lack of systematic oversight and foresight, crowding, and the rapid growth of population, for which no adequate provision has been made. We have now arrived at the period at which if any large or growing city has not a proper system of transportation, it has only itself to blame; the remedy lies at hand, and as to other difficulties, the experience which has now been acquired is sufficient, if properly applied, to eradicate most of the evils.

"We have invited you here to help us to begin the attack on broad, comprehensive principles, and the purpose that we have in view is to secure the basic legislation which will enable the whole question of town planning and housing to be carried on in Canada in a scientific, systematic, and orderly fashion. What is the best legislative foundation for this purpose will be for your consideration and discussion, and I have no doubt that the result will be of the greatest value.

"What I desire to say to you in closing is that the question you are engaged upon is the greatest material question in the world today. It is more important than flying machines or wireless telegraphy, battleships or armies. It has to do with the health and happiness of the average citizen, with the abolition of wretchedness and unhappiness. The solution of it will bring health and happiness to increasing thousands of our fellowmen."—Hon. Clifford Sifton before the International Conference on City Planning in Toronto.

JOIN UNION MOVEMENT

Join the union! You "common" laborers. You can get the things you want by organizing. You need more wages, shorter working hours, better working conditions. You need these not only for yourselves, but to better provide for the wife whom you promised to provide for, to better protect the children whose existence you are responsible for. You would like to give your wife the pleasures in life that it is but natural she should enjoy; you would like to make the pathway of your children easier than yours has been. Why, then, do you not try to do it?

You would try, but you do not know the way. You have thought of the union, but you have been told so many things against it that you are somewhat fearful. Perhaps you imagine that the "walking delegate" and a horde of officers will tax you and eat into your scanty wages, that you will be "restricted," and your freedom destroyed. It is not surprising if you believe this, for the papers have told you so. With scare headlines they have told about dynamitings and murders, and boycotts and strikes, until you could not be blamed if you absorbed the idea that unionism was a mess of violence and turbulence. But the most important part of all this is that it is not true.

It would be hard to find a business agent, or "walking delegate" who does not earn twice his wages, and who could not get twice his wages from the enemies of labor.

As to being restricted and denied individual freedom, there is no freedom from restriction for the worker outside of his organization. His master sayeth "come" and he cometh, and "go," and he goeth. He takes what his master gives him, and his master gives him only what he cannot very well get out of giving. He has nothing to say about his wages or his hours. If a petty foreman is making his life miserable, or if the working conditions are undermining his health, there is no one to whom he can complain. He must go on in silence to the bitter end, or be discharged, and be a man without a job. The only freedom that he has is the freedom to starve and to see his family starve.

In the union he feels like a free man at last. He can stand erect then, with the power of his fellow workers behind him, and can talk of his grievances before an audience that is sympathetic because they, too, endure the same sufferings and insults. And freedom grows upon him, the freedom to get more wages for fewer working hours and under more humane conditions. The freedom to be a real father to his children, a real unit in the community. Backed by the power of his fellows, there is none to make him afraid. —Walter B. Hilton, in Wheeling Majority.

Organize to Check Public Utility Forces

A nation-wide movement to resist the combination of municipal utility corporations and to demand that hereafter rates and services for public utilities shall be based on actual cost of providing and furnishing such services is being formed by the mayors of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and Dayton.

Rudolph Blankenburg, mayor of Philadelphia, has taken the initiative in the formation of this coalition of cities of the country to oppose corporations that have for "a generation operated to thwart municipal progress and growth." He says the proposed organization means that consumers of gas, water, and electricity, and the patrons of street car and other utilities are to have a friend at court in the future.

Referring to a case to be brought soon by the city of Philadelphia before its new public service commission to draft a proper schedule of rates for electric light and power, Mayor Blankenburg says:

"In the course of our investigations and review of hearings on this subject, we have come to realize the side of the people has seldom if ever been adequately presented before other public service commissions, while the interests of the public utility companies are presented and argued by the best informed and most able men in the country. If the cities do not join for the presentation of their cases as the public utilities companies have, the laws and precedents established by the commissions stand in danger of being biased by the able arguments of the representative of these corporations."

To meet this situation, Mayor Blankenburg is joined by Mayor Mitchel, of New York; Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; Mayor Baker, of Cleveland and Mayor Schroyer, of Dayton, in forming a bureau of public utilities research, which shall equip itself to give all cities the same able assistance now available to public utility companies' associations.

"The organization of such a bureau," said Mayor Blankenburg, in an interview on the subject, "grew out of our own needs and difficulties in preparing our case for the hearing on public and private lighting, to take place this autumn, when we hope to get some relief from the present exorbitant rates for electricity.

"The idea was directly suggested by the very efficient associations for the exchange of experience, information, and resources to which the public utilities companies belong. We want to provide an organization for our cities that will do for the people all over the United States what those associations are doing for the public utility corporations.

"However much people may be interested in a general way in city government, the results and the degree of efficiency of the various departments do not come home to them very vividly, except to individuals with some concrete personal interests. Even the tax rate is of interest only to those who have property to be taxed. But the service rendered and the rate charged for gas, electricity, water and street cars reaches and affects every single individual in the entire city, and it affects with special force those of moderate incomes. It therefore becomes the moral and political duty of every official in every community to see to it that the public interest in these public utility matters is most effectively presented.

"It is only since the establishment of regulative commissions that this duty has devolved upon the public officials."

POORLY PAID

The average monthly wage of 1,584 telephone girls, according to data gathered by the Washington industrial welfare commission, is $36.00, amounting to approximately $8.50 per week, or lower than the minimum wage scale fixed for saleswomen in stores and factory girls.

The statistics have been gathered by the commission to be laid before the minimum wage conference for telephone and telegraph employes.

The average wage of telephone clerks is $45.78 per month, that of telegraph clerks $62.06 and that of girls working on the printing machines $30.72, the report shows.

The range of monthly salaries, from $25 to $50 per month, is indicated by the following, showing the number of telephone operators employed at each wage: $25 or less, 281; $26, 146; $27.50, 94; $30, 168; $32.50, 128; $35, 184; $37.50, 173; $40, 225; $42.50, 170; $45, 166; $44.50, 23; $50, 164; total, 1,584. —Portland (Ore.) Labor Press.

ENLARGE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNCTIONS

A new policy in government is now before the people. Men today take the democratic doctrine of Thomas Jefferson and the constructive policy of Alexander Hamilton and arrive at the doctrine that "The will of the people shall be the law of the land" and that government of, by, and for the people shall constructively serve their economic interests.

Until recently, Americans have adopted the laissez faire theory in education. They have voted vast sums of money for schools on the theory that reading, arithmetic, history, and the other subjects are the best preparation for economic and civic life. Never have the business men of a city or state taken up the business of education as they have developed commerce and manufacturing. **But democracy in government is passing over into democracy in education.** More than a dozen national organizations have declared in favor of making the schools serve the economic and civic interests of the people. Among these are: The American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Education Association, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the National Child Labor Committee.

Military education was the ideal of ancient Sparta, religious education the ideal of the Middle Ages, classical education the ideal of the Renaissance and intellectual education the ideal of the nineteenth century. On every hand are evidences of the new ideal of democracy in government, in industry and in education. That ideal demands equality of opportunity for the masses. The "Zeitgeist" now is economic, and vocational education will be the dominant policy of the twentieth century.

We have seen only the very beginnings of vocational education. Manual training has abstracted the principles of all trades and has taught these principles as a means of general education. It has carefully avoided a vocational emphasis. It has headed its students away from industries and toward engineering and technical schools. Graduates of manual training and other high school courses might well have on their diplomas, "Lost to Industry."

In the upper grammar grades there is only a smattering of industrial work of an hour or two hours a week. In the rural schools with some exceptions it is worse. On college levels—in technical and engineering schools—vocational education has made its greatest advance; yet these higher institutions in the main, train foremen, superintendents, managers and contractors.

Nowhere does a state school system train the rank and file of its actual workers in industry.

Agesilaus, king of Sparta, when asked what children should learn, replied, "What they should do being men." Bismarck more accurately said, "The nation that has the schools, has the future." —"Ver die Schule hat, hat die Zukunft."

Germany has the best industrial schools and holds the markets of the world for high grade manufactured goods. Five years ago, Prussia had 2,100 continuation schools and 900 other industrial schools. Munich, a half larger than Milwaukee, had 44 continuation schools and 5 special industrial schools of high school or trade school rank. Hesse with 1,000,000 population had 83 schools of design and 43 industrial schools. Attendance is compulsory up to fourteen years of age and is also required on part time from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The foundation of the German system is effective training of the apprentice and further instruction of the journeyman and the master workman.

German statesmen believe that vocational education is the very basis of the economic and military power of their nation.

Much of the economic power of the United States is based on natural resources and on imported unskilled labor. With only 5 per cent of the world's population, this country produces one-fourth of the gold and silver, one-third of the coal, one-half of the iron and steel and three-fourths of the cotton of the world. It imports annually from 500,000 to 1,000,000 unskilled laborers from the peasant farming districts of Europe. It imports high-grade manufactured goods from Germany and exports to Germany the raw materials for their skilled labor.

In 1910 there were more than 13,000,000 foreign-born persons in the United States. About 7,000,000 girls and women were in gainful occupations. More than 6,000,000 boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age were wage-earners and every year "2,000,000 more childish wage-earners upon reaching the age of fourteen enter the ranks of industry." Five per cent of the total white population are illiterate. In Wisconsin, the army of the foreign-born is as large as the army of pupils and students in all the public schools of the state.

The schools do not serve the needs of the masses; and industry is exploiting childhood. One-fourth of the boys and girls leave school at the end of the Fifth grade, one-half at the end of the Eighth grade and less than one-tenth graduate from the high school. Three-fourths of the boys and girls will be in industries and not in the professions and yet the common and high schools cling to the ideals and subjects for the professions.

The continuation school system of Wisconsin is only the most meager beginning. It reaches only 2 per cent of the children in school and then only for one-half day a week. Probably wise at the beginning, the dual system administration will if continued be a bar to vocational education because 98 per cent of the children are under the administration of boards which are released from such work.

The Extension work of the University reaches only to a limited extent the rank and file of the workers in industry. That department enrolls only some 5,000 out of more than 500,000 adult wage-earners. Both the continuation schools and the University Extension classes are a broad and clear recognition of industrial work.

The rural schools and the grades in the villages and cities might well increase three or four-fold the industrial work now being given in the best schools of the state. The boy or girl on the farm should not be limited to farming. The boy or girl in the city should not be limited to the local factory.

The high school should be the very center of vocational education. It should not abandon its functions to special schools of agriculture, manual training, domestic science and the training of rural school teachers. It should continue and broaden the special studies and work of the Seventh and Eighth grades in vocational lines. It should offer real advantages to the nine-tenths who enter industries as well as opportunities for the one-tenth who enter the professions. It should be adequately equipped for this service to all the people of an entire locality—the farming district included.—William Kittle, in La Follette's Weekly.

FATHER

He was not the kind of father that you read about in books,
He wasn't long on language and he wasn't strong on looks,
He was not the sort of father that you hear about in plays,
He was just a human father with a human father's ways.

No, he never balked at working; but when he was through it once,
Right down to the grass was father, with the children doing stunts.
All of us would pile upon him and he'd welcome all the pack;
But I'm wondering after play time, did we stay there—on his back?

Wasn't strong on dissipation, said his "gambol on the green"
Was to fill the platter faster than the kids could lick it clean,
And the next best game he knew of was an equal one to beat;
It was keeping leather covers up to the supply of feet.

Always on the job was father, plugging steady-like and strong,
Never making any noise, but helping all his little world along.
And to think! Lord! ain't it funny you can see things years and years
And yet never know you've seen them till your eyes are blind with tears.

Quit his job one day and left us, smiling as he went away;
Eulogy seems all so foolish. What can anybody say?
Seemed like even in his leaving he was saving some one bother,
For the one word on the granite which lies over him is "Father."

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT HIM

Pick out the folks you like the least and watch 'em for a while;
They never waste a kindly word, they never waste a smile;
They criticise their fellow-men at every chance they get;
They never found a human just to suit their fancy yet.
From them, I guess, you'd learn some things if they were pointed out;
Some things that every one of us should know a lot about.
When some one "knocks" a brother, pass around the loving cup;
Say something good about him, if you have to make it up.

It's safe to say that every man God made holds trace of good
That he would fain exhibit to his fellow if he could;
The kindly deeds in many a soul are hibernating there,
Awaiting the encouragement of other souls that dare
To show the best that's in them, and a universal move
Would start the whole world moving in a hopeful, helpful groove.
Say something sweet to paralyze the "knocker" on the spot;
Speak kindly of the victim if you knew the man or not.

The eyes that peer and peer to find the worst a brother holds;
The tongue that speaks in bitterness, that frets and fumes and scolds;
The hands that bruise the fallen, though their strength was made to raise
The weaklings who have stumbled at the parting of the ways—
All these should be forgiven, for "they know not what they do;"
Their hindrance make a greater work for wiser ones like you.
So, when they scourge a wretched one, who's drained sin's bitter cup,
Say something good about them, if you have to make it up.

—Tit Bits.

NEW YORK ENDS "AMBULANCE CHASERS"

The workmen's compensation law applies practically to all mechanical and manufacturing occupations. It revolutionizes the whole matter of employers' liability and of the workman's right to compensation for injury in the course of such employments. It is the result of long years of agitation and of controversy on constitutional grounds. Its application is therefore an industrial event of the first magnitude for the State.

The old defenses to the employer against actions for damages to employes, known as assumption of risk, contributory negligence and fellow-servant doctrine, are swept away. Compensation for injuries or death received at work is assured without regard to fault unless by wilful intent or because of intoxication.

Employers, instead, must insure themselves against their newly defined liabilities. They can do this either through a State insurance fund to be created for the purpose, or through any insurance corporation authorized to do such a business in the State, or through mutual companies organized among themselves; or any employer may carry his own insurance on proofs of ability to do so and under guarantees exacted by the State Workman's Compensation Commission, already created and at work. This range of choices should assure the employer against paying more than the actual costs as determined by experience.

Compensation to workmen for injury or death is based on the average weekly wages of the affected employe. It will be 66 2-3 per cent of such wages, paid during the time of disability from injury, which times for partial permanent disability are specified, as 60 weeks for the loss of a thumb and 16 weeks for the loss of a toe; 244 weeks for the loss of a hand and 205 weeks for the loss of a foot. In case of death leaving dependents, 30 per cent of average wages will be paid to the widow during widowhood and 10 per cent additional for each surviving minor child.

The act thus compels these hazardous industries to assume the risks of the occupation which have hitherto been shouldered upon the workman. It makes of these risks a fixed charge to be borne finally by the whole related industrial society. It relieves the employer of the old uncertainties of his liability. It substitutes for the employe assured compensation for injuries in place of the old and costly legal gamble which commonly made a farce of his claim to damages. It finally provides a State commission to administer the new system and act as the legal protector of the employe in his new rights.

Lawyers of the corporation class and lawyers of the class known as "ambulance-chasers" will suffer from the new law. But all others concerned will be relieved of either a great injustice or a hampering industrial uncertainty.—New York World.

Changes in Virginia's Child Labor Law

In view of the changes made in Virginia's child labor law by the last state legislature, Labor Commissioner Doherty has compiled and made public these changes, which are of general interest in that they indicate the increasing sentiment against the exploitation of little ones:

"The law applies to factories, workshops, mines, mercantile establishments, laundries, bakeries, brickyards and lumber yards. The exemption in the old law of country workshops is cut out and the new law applies to them as well as to those in cities.

"Children under fourteen are prohibited from working in the places or occupation named. It is taken into consideration that in rare cases a child may be thrown on its own resources, in which case a petition will have to be made to the circuit or corporation court which may release the child from the operation of the law, but only for good cause shown and entered of record.

"Children over twelve are permitted to work in the sale, distribution and transmission of merchandise, but only after school hours and before 7 p. m.

"Perhaps the provision of the law which has created more confusion than any other is that relating to the employment of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. This provision is not a prohibitory one in any way, but merely provides for the establishing by evidence the fact that the child is over fourteen—that is to say, a child under sixteen and over fourteen is free to work under any circumstances. But a precaution is taken so as to make it certain that he is over fourteen and a notary must certify this fact and must file the documentary evidence of birth. The evidence required is specified in the act and the procedure is also set out.

"Children under sixteen are not permitted to work more than six days in the week, nor more than ten hours a day, nor at night.

"Telegraph, telephone, and messenger companies in cities of 5,000 or more, according to the census of 1910, are not permitted to employ children under fourteen as messengers, and in case of those under eighteen they cannot work them between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 in the morning.

"Children in cities of 5,000 or more are not permitted to sell or deliver newspapers, and so forth. This applies to boys under ten and girls under sixteen.

"Except as above stated the law is the same as the old law.

"It will be seen from this that the law is a straight fourteen-year law. And no departure from this is countenanced except by a regular court proceeding."

MINERS WIN A POINT.

Trinidad, Colo., July 11.—The Union Fuel Company, controlling the Star mine at Rugby, has signed a contract with the United Mine Workers. All the demands made by the Trinidad convention last year have been granted. The company agrees to pay 55 cents per ton for machine mined coal.

Uncle Sam Is Urged To Train His Young Men and Women

Six reasons why the federal government should give a maximum annual appropriation of $7,000,000 to the states for vocational education are advanced in a report on this subject made public by the Commission on National Aid for Vocational Education, as follows:

"1. To make the work of vocational training possible in those states and localities already burdened with the task of meeting the requirements for general education.

"2. To help the states, with their widely varying resources bear the burden of giving vocational education as a national service.

"3. To equalize among the states the task of preparing workers whose mobility in moving readily from place to place is increasing, making their training for a life-work a national as well as a state duty and problem.

"4. To secure national assistance in solving a problem too large to be worked out extensively and permanently save by the whole nation.

"5. To give interest and prestige in the states to the work of preparing our youth for efficiency in useful and productive service.

"6. To secure expert information from the representatives of the national government, bringing to bear a countryside knowledge and viewpoint, which will put the work of the states on a scientific and businesslike basis.

Discussing these reasons, the report says, in part:

"The immediate need for vocational education justifies national grants. Our rich assets of national resources and our still richer assets of human labor are not being fully utilized or are being constantly and rapidly wasted. Delay will be disastrous in dealing with the question. Now is the time to begin this work actively if we are to get the right answer to our problem. Germany, with national co-operation and aid, has thirty years the start of us in preparing her workers for the field and shop. Even with the help of the national government, at least the same amount of time will be required for the states to get where the Germans are today.

"While the need is acute, all of the vocational training for the actual worker now being carried on in this country, while promising as an experiment, is as nothing compared with the magnitude of the task confronting us. Only eight out of the forty-eight states have established state systems for vocational education, and these schools are not as yet reaching even 1 per cent of the workers who need training.

"The states cannot do this by themselves. Without the aid of national grants, extensive vocational education might come in time, but very slowly. After ten years of agitation, many states have not even made beginnings in this direction.

"Every commonwealth is heavily burdened with the task of meeting new demands in general education which the twentieth century is thrusting upon the school. Restricted mainly to the revenue from a property tax, the states lack the means to cope with the task successfully. They are reluctant to tax themselves for the entire support of expensive forms of practical instruction when they see the trained men and women drifting away to other states and carrying to them rich assets in citizenship and workmanship.

"National grants are justified by the interstate character of the problem of vocational education, due to the interrelation of our industries and the national character of state business and industrial life. Because of its extreme mobility, labor, particularly that which is skilled and is therefore in great demand, has taken on a national character. A man may be born in Indiana, trained as a worker in Massachusetts and spend his days as a machinist in California. A state cannot be expected to devote large sums from her public revenues to the making of good workmen for the benefit of other states. Only out of a common fund like the national treasury can the burden be equalized and adjusted so that each state may in justice be expected to meet the obligation resting upon its schools.

"Although we are a group of sovereign states, each one of whose constitutional rights must be carefully safeguarded, industry, commerce and labor are so inter-related that the national government must be the unifying agency through which the states co-operate. This is recognized as essential in handling all such problems as those relating to national defense, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the postal service and the making of good roads, whose character is such that they cannot be handled properly by the individual states alone.

"This has always been the work of the national government, for which it was established by the constitution. The contention that the nation should undertake to help the states deal with the task of providing vocational training for its 20,000,000 workers is only a proposal to extend the same policy to another important endeavor which is interstate in character and is not in any way an attempt to infringe upon the right of a state to control its own educational system.

"National grants for vocational education are justified by the national character of the problem, because it concerns all the people and is of nation-wide interest and importance. It is the duty of the national government, insofar as it does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the states, 'to promote the general welfare.' National efficiency is the sum total of efficiency of all individual citizens and the national wealth is the sum of their wealth producing capacity. While therefore our national prosperity in the past has been based upon the exploitation of our national resources, in the future it must be based more and more upon the development, through vocational education, of our national resource of human labor. In the markets of the world we compete, not as individuals, but as a unit against other nations as units.

"This makes the protection of our raw material and of our productive skill and human labor a national problem, and unquestionably introduces a national element into vocational education, making the right preparation of the farmer and the mechanic of vital concern to the nation as a whole. On national grounds, therefore, federal aid for vocational education becomes necessary, and unless it is undertaken as a national duty, the national welfare, which is a time-honored duty of the constitution, is at stake.

"National grants for vocational education are justified by abundant precedent. Since the founding of the government, congress has passed acts which conferred directly upon all the states, or upon specific states, usually at the time of their admission to the Union, national grants of either land or moneys to be expended for the benefit of education.

"National co-operation with the states for vocational education is justified by the precedents in co-operation already established for other important purposes, as well as for education. The federal government is acting in co-operation with the states in doing many things which otherwise would remain undone or be but slowly and imperfectly done. Sometimes the government has taken over entirely duties not forbidden by the constitution and necessary to the general welfare, which are interstate in interest and character and which could not be performed satisfactorily by the separate states, such as the operation of the postal service and custom service, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the regulation of navigation in domestic and foreign commerce and of railroads in interstate commerce, reclamation of arid lands and the protection of migratory birds.

"Sometimes appropriations have been made to the states almost entirely without restrictions, for the purpose of stimulating them, largely in pioneer days, toward more rapid development, such as the grants made to the states for the specific benefit of common school and higher education and the more general grants and funds which were expended by the states not only for schools, but for the paying out and maintaining of roads, the building of bridges and levees, the establishing of proper drainage, the erecting of public buildings, the carrying on of other internal improvements, the encouragement of colonization, the extinction of the state debt, and for any other purpose the state saw fit.

"The human problem is most important. This nation is spending more than 21,000,000,000 annually, almost all of which is being used to meet such purely physical problems as the national defense, the promotion of commerce, the operation of the postal and custom service, the preservation of law and order, the erection of public buildings, and the improvement of rivers and harbors and the reclamation of arid lands. Important and necessary as is this service, the proposal to give a modest amount to the states for vocational education of our workers is vastly more so, in the proportion that the human problem is greater than the physical. We have done much in the outreach of the federal power for the encouragement of things which, although obvious, are relatively superficial as compared with the need for the practical education of 25,000,000 untrained people, who reach to the very heart of our body politic and weaken or strengthen our social structure."

SNUFFING OUT LIVES BY WHOLESALE

How fundamentally the service of the underground workers is related to the whole social structure is realized only when the workers themselves compel recognition by withholding that service. The hardships, the perils, the heartbreaking toil of the underground work also is only appreciated when the workers themselves force grim facts upon the consciousness of society—those grim facts are mangled bodies, torn flesh and limbs, and their own life-blood.

Down in West Virginia two hundred miners have given society human demonstrations of the perils of mines. Society gasped at the noise of the explosion, shuddered at the smell of fresh blood and flesh. So far only their emotions have been aroused. How many more demonstrations will be necessary to move the consciences of men and to convince them that civilized society can not permit the operation of unsafe mines? Men and women with a moral appreciation of the value of human life will not dare to permit men to work mines that are known to be death-traps. Furthermore, a society with this higher morality will feel the obligation of knowing whether or not conditions in mines are safe.

Mine No. 5, operated by the New River Collieries company, at Eccles, W. Va., had been officially reported as a gaseous mine. Yet the miners were exposed to its perils daily. Perhaps they did not understand the danger, perhaps familiarity made them callous, perhaps compelling necessity forced them to accept the hazard. They had no way to bring the story of the lives of coal diggers to the ears of society. Society was too busy with other things to find out for itself. Only some horrifying disaster attracts its attention to the mines. Will not the three explosions in that mine have some effect upon the hearts of the users of coal, that preventive measures may be made more effective?

The reports of the federal bureau of mines for 1913 gave 2,785 as the total number of men killed in and around the mines during 1913, as compared with 2,360 for 1912. This represents an increase of 425, or 18 per cent. The number of mine disasters was reduced by 38 per cent. The United States has the highest death rate of men killed in coal mines of any great coal mining country, which in itself is proof that the United States is far behind those countries in its care for the lives of those who dig in our coal mines.

The federal bureau of mines has made progress, but it is just beginning to disclose the immense field for effective work awaiting its agents. Safety inquiries and investigations have not kept pace with the appalling need for them. Human lives have been held pitifully cheap by mine operators.

The constant daily toil of the mines consumes a few lives each day. Silently they disappear and only those in the home group know or care. The terrible indifference of industry merely notes these lives in the mine records.

But if we as people have hearts and minds we will take notice of each miner who loses his life in the underground service to society. We will freely give our national riches to prevent the wastes and to eliminate the hazards from that service. We will remove all obstructions that prevent the bureau of mines from rendering the most effective service. We will create a public sentiment that shall compel conformance with the best methods for safeguarding the lives of the miners.—Springfield (Mo.) Laborer.

A PLEA FOR HARMONY

Petty dissensions, little jealousies and fault findings, carelessness and indifference, are the greatest of all reasons why some members of unions come to the point where they believe they should drop their energetic work for the advancement of the common cause. Perhaps of all these the greatest cause is the petty quarrels that will arise wherever a body of men argue out points in discussion of local topics.

Some of our members are big enough to understand that in the heat of argument they use strong terms and that they must let their opponents in the debate use strong terms, for strong terms are most forceful. These men, when the question has been decided, abide by the majority rule, dismiss the subject from their minds and take up something else that they believe will bring good to the organization. Some of the members are not able to do this. Instead of turning their attention to other matters and forgeting differences of opinion they remember the little tilts and by the second time such thing occurs they begin to believe it is personal.

Those who grow indifferent and careless about their union affairs naturally become anything but a help in the advancement of the cause. The fault is all with them and the sole cure is for them to attend meetings and get interested again.

Some members get a little jealous of the good work their brothers are doing, and brooding over these little jealousies soon make mountains out of mole hills. They begin by finding fault with some of the actions of their more active brothers and end by criticising all of them. Jealousy, in a way, is an acknowledgement of inferiority, for you surely would not be jealous of any one under or lower than you, and any one should be ashamed to acknowledge or show jealousy.

When the motto "Labor Omnia Vincet" was adopted by organized labor in all of its branches it had a far different meaning than some are wont to imply today.

"Labor Conquers All," as originally said and used by labor organizations, means that labor is the panacea for all ills. It does not mean that organized labor is going to conquer the world by the brute force of its numbers and make capital submissive to it at every turn.

There is a real sermon in the motto and living up to it is a cure for all forms of maladies within organizations, especially within local unions. The member of a local who will study and live up to that motto, and act upon it, will find himself so busy that he will not have time to get jealous of his brother, will not have time for petty envy, and will become too industrious to grow careless or indifferent to the aims and ambitions of his union.

Work for the good of the cause—for the general good, and if you work hard enough you will not have time for the bad thoughts and for indifferent acts. Each man must be his own judge in this, but deep down within his heart he knows whether he is working hard enough to drive out the evils, or whether his good union principles and works are only surface deep.—Galveston Labor Dispatch.

CIRCULARIZING THE COUNTRY

If there were a general feeling through the business world that the legislation urged by the President would be injurious it would appear spontaneously in many localities. Merchants and manufacturers and bankers in every State would be writing to their Senators and representatives urging the defeat of the pending legislation, or at least its postponement. These communications would be expressed in the language of the senders, and if received in large quantities would be justly regarded as indicating the opinions of men of affairs, and would carry great weight with Congress, and probably with the President also.

But if the National City Bank of New York or the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis, or The Pictorial Review, or three or four other concerns, send blank forms of letters and telegrams all over the country, with the request that their correspondents sign these and send them to Washington, the result carries no moral force whatever. Petitions miles long carry no great weight because everybody is familiar with the practice of canvassing the community with a printed form of petition, and the readiness with which a great many people will sign any petition brought to them. These letters and telegrams prepared in the offices of The Pictorial Review or the Simmons Hardware company carry no more moral weight than these manufactured petitions, says the Philadelphia Record.

It was suggested to the recipients of these ready-made communications that they would look better copied on the letter heads of the purported senders. But this would not improve their appearance much. Their identity would prove that all came from a single source and could in no sense be accepted as the voluntary expressions of the concerns that signed them. They are simply the products of what the psychologists call "suggestion," and nothing done under the influence of hypnotism is the voluntary act of the subject, or proves the purpose of anyone except the operator.

These letters and telegrams are in a sense fraudulent. They are designed to convince Senators and Representatives of a public sentiment that does not exist. If it did these communications would reach Washington without agency of The Pictorial Review or the Simmons Hardware Company. The communication sent out by the latter is not inherently objectionable, but the letter prepared in the other office—to be copied upon other people's letterheads for purposes of deception—is offensive to Congress in its tone, and therefore stupid as well as mischievous.

If the anti-trust bill is to be passed at all, why not now? The sooner all uncertainty is removed the better it will be for business. If, as these letters say, the pendency of this measure is disturbing business, to delay action on it until next winter is merely to keep business in a state of uncertainty several additional months. The inventors of these letters do not wish the bill to pass at any time. But they conceal this under the pretense of merely desiring a postponement.—Elizabeth (N. J.) Times.

WORK AND FREEDOM

A little fugitive verse going the rounds of the newspapers finely says:

Self is the only prison
That can ever bind the soul,
Love is the only angel
Who can bid the gates unroll.

And fortunately there are many things worthy to be loved, as Stevenson noted in his tribute to a world that is "so full of a number of things." Is there any one happier than the scientist doing productive work? Even though not productive, yet always beckoning him in the hope that it will be, a few steps more of experiment, just a turn of the next corner, and the looked-for discovery will be won. But all productive work is the source of happiness, where the mind is engaged, and that is the point. Such absorption in that which releases from the prison of self is the achievement of happiness which all seek and few find. It makes little difference which direction the activity of love chooses, it is in its nature the absence and forgetfulness of self, and what it renders up in some shape or other is service. This is a law long ago discovered, but nobody has stated it in lines more beautiful than Henry VanDyke in the stanza above quoted.—Topeka Daily Capital.

A RELIEF TO MOTHERS

School is out, the long vacation is here and many a tired mother is beginning to wonder what she can find for the children to do while they are at home. It is a problem. They can help around the house, of course.

But the resources of a house in the city are soon exhausted and long before noon the children are clamoring to know what they can play. Before vacation is half over many mothers are driven to the verge of nervous prostration and they look forward with eagerness to the day when school shall begin.

That is where parks and playgrounds with a competent play supervisor in charge appeal to most mothers, as well as to their children. If they could be sure the boys and girls were playing in a safe place, with some person charged with looking after them, there would be a great sense of relief.

Of course there is an educational side to the matter as well. Children can develop all sorts of qualities of initiative play. But from the strictly human standpoint that part of it is purely subordinate.

The mother wants to know that the children are safe and having a good time and she wants to be relieved for part of the day of having to find something for them to do. In this way Racine's parks and playgrounds are of incalculable value if in no other way.—Racine Daily Call.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
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Decision Silences Claim That Trade Unions Can Not Be Exempted

Washington, July 11.—The United States Supreme court, in its decision in the Harvester Co.-Missouri case, has silenced the claim that trade unions may not be exempted from the Sherman anti-trust act, declares Attorney J. H. Ralston, in a letter to Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., in which this case is reviewed. Mr. Ralston was one of the able attorneys retained by the American Federation of Labor to defend Messrs. Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell in the recent contempt cases. His letter to Secretary Morrison follows:

"Again it has been proven that when it comes to a court of last resort, capable of taking a broad view of the law, the trade unionists are better real lawyers than are their opponents. For years opponents of trade unions, from the underlings of the Manufacturers' association up to recent occupants of the White House, have maintained that it would be entirely unconstitutional to exempt trade unions from the provisions of the Sherman act, it being contended that the law had to be uniform as to all classes of combinations, whether of capital or of labor. The Supreme Court of the United States has utterly destroyed this contention and sustained the stand taken notably by President Gompers that no constitutional or legal reason exists to prevent the exemption of labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman act. In the International Harvester case against Missouri, recently decided, the Harvester company objected to the Missouri law against combinations 'because said statute arbitrarily discriminated between persons making or selling products and commodities and persons selling labor and services of all kinds,' and also because it discriminated between the makers and sellers of products and their purchasers. The Supreme court, acting through Mr. Justice McKenna, said:

"It may be there is restraint of competition in a combination of laborers and in a combination of purchasers, but that does not demonstrate that legislation which does not include either combination is illegal. Whether it would have been better policy to have made such comprehensive classification it is not our province to decide. In other words, whether a combination of wage earners or purchasers of commodities called for repression by law under the conditions in the State was for the legislature of the State to determine."

* * * * * *

"Carroll v. Greenwick Ins. Co., supra, is especially apposite. It contains the elements of the case at bar and a decision upon them. It will be observed that the statute, which it was said declared the general policy of Iowa, was a prohibition against a combination of producers and sellers. There was the same distinction, therefore, between vendors and purchasers of commodities as in the Missouri statute and the same omission of prohibition of combinations of vendors of labor and services as in the Missouri law. The distinction and omission were continued when the policy of the State was extended to insurance companies. The law was not condemned because it went no farther—because it did not prohibit the combination of all trades, businesses and persons. We held that the omission was not for judicial cognizance, and that a court could not say that fire insurance might not present so conspicuous an example of what the legislature might thing as evil as to justify special treatment."

"After citing a number of cases to prove that power of classification may exist, the learned Justice goes on to say:

"If this power of classification did not exist, to what straits legislation would be brought. We may illustrate by the examples furnished by plaintiff in error. In the enumeration of those who it is contended, by combination are able to restrain trade are included, among others 'persons engaged in domestic service' and 'nurses,' and because these are not embraced in the law, plaintiff in error, it is contended, although a combination of companies uniting the power of $120,000,000 and able thereby to engross 85 per cent or 90 per cent of the trade in agricultural implements, is nevertheless beyond the competency of the legislature to prohibit. As great as the contrast is, a greater one may be made. Under the principle applied a combination of all the great industrial enterprises (and why not railroads as well?) could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or to infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination. Such contrasts and the considerations they suggest must be pushed aside by government, and a rigid and universal classification applied, is the contention of plaintiff in error; and to this the contention must come.

"Continuing the discussion further, the Justice says:

"Whether the Missouri statute should have set its condemnation on restraints generally, prohibiting combined action for any purpose and to everybody, or confined it as the statute does to manufacturers and vendors of articles and permitting it to purchasers of such articles; prohibiting it to sellers of commodities, and permitting it to sellers of service, was a matter of legislative judgment and we cannot say that the distinctions made are palpably arbitrary, which we have seen is the condition of judicial review. It is to be remembered that the question presented is of the power of the legislature, not the policy of the exercise of the power. To be able to find fault, therefore, with such policy is not to establish the invalidity of the law based upon it.

"It is to be assumed that the Supreme Court of the United States combined is a better lawyer than are ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, and that nothing more will be heard of the suggestion that constitutionally or legally, trade unions may not be exempted from the Sherman act."

LIFE BELTS DON'T SAVE LIFE.

The last excuse for opposing the Seaman's bill, with its real life-saving appliances, and at least some real seamen to handle them, was swept away by the disaster to the steamship Empress of Ireland. Great tangled masses of dead humanity were found floating, drowned with life belts on. Such is the information that comes from London, and the British Board of Trade, ever mindful of the shipowners' interests, gives to the world the cheering and consoling information that they are now experimenting with a view of devising life belts that will prevent people from drowning.

The American shipowner and his conscience, the Steamboat Inspection Service, have been telling the American public that there is no need of lifeboats or of skilled seamen, the one really safe and sane thing being to furnish every person with a life belt with which they could "jump overboard" and "float around" until help came. The Empress of Ireland was a sad jolt to this contention.

Fifty per cent of the people crowded on an excursion boat on the Great Lakes must depend on the lift belt according to Congressman Alexander's substitute for the Seamen's bill, unless the House of Representatives shall refuse to accept responsibility for a general permission of manslaughter and shall decide to pass the LaFollette bill, approved by the Senate.

Thirty per cent of the passengers in passenger boats that do not go more than twenty miles off shore on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are to depend upon the life belts for their only means of safety in event of disaster. Such is the proposition of the Bureau of Inspection, organized under statute, passed by Congress, with the special purpose of conserving lives which the shipowners insist upon risking by sending their overcrowded, underequiped and undermanned "coffin ships" out on the water.

The English Board of Trade has discovered that life belts are but of temporary value. They are experimenting with new ones. They were the first to discover that a standard life belt would drown a child; they have now discovered that it will drown a grown-up person.

One wonders how long it will be before our supervising inspectors will make the same discovery, and, having made it, give honest advice to legislators who ask them for advice when seeking light. Or will the shipowners have to acknowledge the discovery and be willing to act upon it before it will penetrate the consciousness of the officials of our inspection department?

So-called life preservers do not cost very much, they take up very little space, and they have served the shipowners' turn through many a fierce criticism that would otherwise have resulted in proper legislation. Proximity to the shore and life belts has been the standby that has served as an excuse every time a serious complaint has been made against the reckless gambling with human life that has been going on for years.

The Empress of Ireland was in the river, less than three miles off shore. Her wireless was working until she sank, and help came in less than two hours, yet more than one thousand lives were lost in spite of the life belts—and the smooth water. Seamen's testimony may be discounted, but this is not seamen's testimony, and if plain, cold facts could influence our inspection department, as we have no doubt it will influence the members of Congress, there would be such a revolution in the equipment and manning of passenger and excursion vessels as would once for all settle this question which has been prominently before the people since the loss of the excursion steamer General Slocum.

The majority of the patrons of excursion steamers are women and children of the working classes.

The Seamen's bill was reported from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on June 19, having been delayed in the committee over seven months since its passage in the Senate last October. Nothing except a rule reported from the Committee on Rules and adopted by the House of Representatives can provide an opportunity for its consideration at this session. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties gave definite and clear promises that adequate legislation should be adopted at the earliest possible time, but there has been delay, then delay, and there will be more delay, with the prospects of no legislation at all, unless members of Congress shall hear from home in such emphatic and definite language as to give notice that the public will tolerate no more trifling. You should communicate with your congressman at once, and in the meantime do not permit your families to go on any of those vessels.

GRIST TO LABOR'S MILL.

Federal Judge Humphrey's injunction against striking workers and sympathizers at Granite City, Ill., is one more reason why the Clayton anti-trust bill, containing provisions for injunction regulation, should be passed by the United States Senate.

Every constitutional right is stripped from these workers by this judge who has exhausted his vocabulary and his ingenuity in defining unlawful acts and utterances by the strikers "and all others."

A request to employes of the company to join the strikers, that conditions may be bettered, is even prohibited.

In his injunction, Judge Humphrey commands that the strikers "and all others," shall not "in any way or manner whatsoever by use of persuasion" interfere with any person engaged by the company.

Webster's Dictionary defines "persuasion" as: "The act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions or inclines the will to a determination."

Under this clear definition, the court has paved the way for an attack on the public press if it dare espouse the strikers' cause. The court not only suppresses free speech, but serves notice that a free press will be included if its advocacy of the workers' attempt to improve conditions interferes with the company's business.

No amount of verbal jugglery or dollar logic can confuse this plain denial of the constitutional rights of workers and those who would aid them in a lawful manner.

It is no defense of this injunction to say that it prohibits violence or the destruction of property. Every one knows that violence and the destruction of property is unlawful. Statutory law provides penalties where guilt is proven, after a trial by jury and the rights of the accused are protected. This is a guarantee assured the most humble. It assumes that a man is innocent until proven guilty, and even assists him in proving his innocence.

But Judge Humphrey sets this theory aside. He would order arrests of persons charged with violence, and, without jury or trial, command the accused to show the court why he should not be punished.

The striker is assumed to be guilty and must prove his innocence before an injunction judge.

Neither is it an answer to say that a higher court will set aside, or modify, Judge Humphrey's order. Appeals cost money and justice involving the right to strike, and induce others to join the strikers, free speech and free press should not be a matter of dollars. Our laws should protect workers, even if they are not backed by powerful trade union organizations.

If Americanism is to remain a force and an inspiration, an end should be made of injunction rule by passing the Clayton bill, now pending in the United States Senate.

No judge should be allowed to retain powers that only the czar of Russia would assume.

Free speech and free press is not a thing for bandy and play by irresponsible courts who make law, judge law and enforce law, regardless of legislatures or constitutions.

English Printers Win a 100-Year Strike

Members of the London Society of Compositors are greatly elated that a change of policy and a reduction in price of the most famous newspaper in the world, the London Times, was followed by the unionizing of its composing room. The Globe is now the only remaining non-union daily in the English metropolis.

The quarrel with the Times which resulted in employing only non-unionists occurred 100 years ago (in 1814), when the pressmen struck against the introduction of the steam press. In those dark ages, when the steam press and the trade union movement were both in a very primitive stage of their development, says a writer in the London Typographical Journal, a few pressmen bitterly and rather unscrupulously resented the intrusion of the ingenious German mechanic whose steam printing machine was brought in with the object of circumventing their rather crudely conducted trade movement. But that was in the days of our great-great-grandfathers. Naturally enough, when they found that an outlandish foreigner had invented a diabolical means of producing the paper at the amazing rate of 1,100 impressions an hour they felt that the bread and butter was being taken out of their mouths and, by all accounts, they did not act altogether wisely.

In a letter appearing in the chief daily papers the same week that the new policy and price of the Times was announced the secretary of the London Society of Compositors commented thus upon the change:

"Now that the Times is to be published at a penny, and presumably will make a bid for democratic support, may I suggest that the proprietors could not do better than fall into line with their up-to-date contemporaries by employing union compositors?

"The Times and the Globe share the unenviable distinction of being the only two daily papers in London produced under non-union conditions. Such a change would, I believe, be welcomed by the compositors in the service of the two papers mentioned, and would not be without advantage to the proprietors."

Following the publication of the letter, negotiations were opened up by the London Society of Compositors with the publishers of the Times. The Times chapel committee sent a deputation to interview the officials of the Society of Compositors, with the result that the Times composing room force—over 200 in number—decided to join the society in a body. The society officials were notified by the Times management that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the printers becoming society members, and that they were prepared to run the department under trade union conditions. And so ended happily a regrettable incident that occurred more than a century ago. Notwithstanding its 100 years of tradition, the London Times finally came to a realization of the fact that the organization of labor is the surest guarantee of efficiency and economy.—Typographical Journal.

NEW LAW CHEAPEST IN END

Albany, July 1.—"The New York employer who today sees only the fact that he is compelled to pay out part of his profits for insurance, may realize the benefits of the new law before the year is over, when, after some unforseen disaster, he finds his injured workmen taken care of and himself freed from costly lawsuits and heavy damages," said Governor Glynn, in discussing the new workmen's compensation act, which took effect the first of the month.

"After all it is not the employer who should complain of workmen's compensation," continued the governor. "The principle of compensation embodied in the New York law is that the cost of industrial accidents shall be passed on to the consumer by the man who employs labor. The money which the employer pays for insurance must show in a slightly added cost to the community for the product of the employer's business. But it is far better that the community should take up this added cost in what it purchases, instead of paying the same amount in added taxes to take care of indigent families and to maintain crippled workers in public institutions.

"The employer is now protected from the cost of lengthy lawsuits and the compensation which his injured workmen will receive is now scientifically determined instead of being left to the haphazard mercies of a jury trial.

"The workman, in turn, may now be confident that in case of serious injury his family will not become paupers, and he is saved from the distress and uncertainty of legal procedure. Instead of being antagonistic the interests of employer and employe are now made the same. There is no lawyer, no jury, no technicality standing between them. Every dollar that the employer pays out for industrial accidents goes to the injured workman instead of being distributed in legal costs.

"One letter from a lumber employer of the State of Washington strikes a significant note. 'We like the compensation law,' he says, 'for the reason that we can now care for our employes at the time of the accident, when they most need help. Prior to passage, we dared not help or talk to a man hurt, as any utterance of sympathy or any help would be taken as the admission of negligence and used against us in lawsuits by ambulance-chasing attorneys.'

"New York's compensation law will bring the man who labors and the man who employs labor into closer sympathy. It will protect the workman from the ever-present fear that those dependent upon him will be forced into almshouses should anything happen to the breadwinner. It will shield the business man from unexpected accidents which have driven more than one employer into bankruptcy."

They Cry "Law and Order," Then Violate the Law

The continued attempts of the coal operators to smuggle through the lines of the federal troops, inexperienced men to take the places of the striking coal miners, is substantial evidence to prove our oft repeated charge to the effect that the operators are unwilling to abide by any agreement or code of laws—be they state, national or military.

Their strong point is "press dope"—denouncing violations of the law, (many of which never took place), yet they themselves never pass up an opportunity to violate every measure, where such a violation will operate to their benefit. Just now the press agents for the coal operators are endeavoring to hood-wink the public with a lot of rot about law and order. Yes, they want every law enforced that will curtail the activities of the opposition, but seek themselves to remain immune from such enforcement.

The attempted smuggling of seven men to the mines of the South Canon Coal company this morning at Rugby is simply one of the hundreds of attempts that have been made through the co-operation of flim-flam labor agents doing business in Denver. The operators have gotten away with everything so long until they just can't be made to realize that military rules or laws of any character are made for the purpose of including their observance. The military officials at Rugby are to be commended for the prompt action taken by them in locating and refusing permission to five of the men to enter the employment of the company. It was agreed at the outset that no new men would be imported in the Colorado coal fields. The operators agreed to live up to this order. Have they? They have not. Every day men are shipped into this field from other states. Representatives of the companies are busy in other sections in an endeavor to import men.

If the operators would deliberately lie, plan and scheme to defeat this military rule, it is not unreasonable to assume that they would do the same with regard to any other rule or law. The operators may satisfy themselves with their hot air about law and order, but they cannot fool forever the people of Colorado. Nor can they evade the watchful eyes of the federal troops. The time has come when it is necessary for them to observe the doctrine that they have so loudly preached lately: the doctrine of law enforcement.—Trinidad (Col.) Free Press.

THE POISON OF ANGER.

If a man is angry he disturbs all his soul forces and sets them into inharmonious action, which is reproduced in his body. When the discord appears in his body he calls it disease. The anger to which he gives way forms in his system a poison which enters the blood and all the vital fluids and vitiates them. Not only anger, but all the lusts and errors of the flesh have a destructive effect upon the soul and body, even unto the final disintegration which is called death.—Unity Magazine.

WRONG IN PRACTICE.

Says a recent exchange on a subject of interest to this section:

"Representatives of southern cotton manufacturers lately appeared before the labor committee of the United States house of representatives and invoked the state's rights doctrine against the Palmer child labor bill, which would bar from interstate commerce goods manufactured by children under fourteen years of age, or by children between fourteen and sixteen years working more than eight hours a day.

"Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., and others contended that the child labor question should be settled by the states, not by the federal government.

"Many southern women who believe in the state's rights doctrine in the abstract will object strongly to this application of it in the concrete."—Chattanooga Times.

ANOTHER REASON WHY THE CLAYTON BILL SHOULD PASS; STRIKERS ENJOINED FROM TALKING TO MEN IN PLANT

Federal Judge Humphrey has issued an injunction against striking employes of the Amercian Steel Foundries, at Granite City, Ill., which denies these workers, "and all others" who sympathize with the strikers, every semblance of right guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution and the Illinois Bill of Rights. The injunction is published herewith in full:

What the Order Means.

Under this perpetual injunction the strikers "and all others" are restrained from persuading or from inducing any employe of the company to quit his employment.

The injunction prohibits any one, be he striker or friend of the strikers from requesting employes, in the most polite language, to cease work.

The court has provided for an attack on free press by commanding that the strikers "and all others" shall not "in any way or manner whatsoever by use of persuasion" interfere with any person engaged by the company.

Maintaining a single picket is declared illegal.

The strikers are debarred from "the streets leading to the premises of said complainant"—the judge making no mention of the distance strikers "and all others" shall keep off the roads leading to the company's plant.

The cost of issuing this perpetual injunction is assessed against the defndants.

United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division.
In the United States District Court, June Term, A. D., 1914.

American Steel Foundries, a corporation, Complainant, vs. The Tri-City Central Trades Council, Harry McKenny, Ted Ishmann, Earl Galloway, William Thornberg, C. Holmes, C. L. Burton, Eddie Roach, John Aldridge, Isaac Cook, Benj. F. Lamb, J. P. McDonough, and C. E. Gerlich, Defendants.—In Equity for Injunction.

FINAL DECREE.

This cause came on to be heard at this Term on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1914, and was argued by council; and thereupon upon consideration thereof, it was Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed as follows, viz:

That the restraining order heretofore issued on May 18, 1914, and which on May 28, 1914, was continued in force as a temporary injunction, be and is hereby made permanent as to all of said defendants, with the exception of the defendant C. L. Burton, and as to the said C. L. Burton the said restraining order and temporary injunction be and is hereby vacated.

It is further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed by the Court that the said defendants, the Tri-City Central Trades Council, its officers and agents and Harry McKenny, Ted Ishmann, Earl Galloway, William Thornberg, C. Thornburg, Tom Churchill, Clay Holmes, Eddie Roach, John Aldridge, Isaac Cook, Benj. F. Lamb, J. P. McDonough, and C. E. Gerlich, and each of them and all persons combining with, acting in concert with, or under their direction, control or advice, or under the direction, control or advice of any of them and all persons whomsoever be and are hereby perpetually restrained and enjoined from in any way or manner whatsoever by use of persuasion, threats, or personal injury, intimidation, suggestion of danger or threats of violence of any kind, from interferring with, hindering, obstructing or stopping, any person engaged in the employ of the American Steel Foundries in connection with its business or its foundry in the City of Granite City, County of Madison, State of Illinois, or elsewhere, and from interferring by persuasion, violence or threats of violence in any manner with any person desiring to be employed by said American Steel Foundries in its said foundry or plant; and from inducing, or attempting to compel or induce by persuasion, threats, intimidations, force or violence or putting in fear or suggestions of danger any of the employes of the American Steel Foundries or persons seeking employment with it so as to cause them to refuse to perform any of their duties as employes of the American Steel Foundries; and from preventing any person by persuasion, threats, intimidation, force or violence, or suggestion of danger or violence, from entering into the employ of said American Steel Foundries; and from protecting, aiding or assisting any person, or persons in committing any of said acts; and from assembling, loitering or congregating about or in proximity of the said plant or factory of the American Steel Foundries for the purpose of doing, or aiding or encouraging others in doing, any of the said unlawful or forbidden acts or things; and from picketing or maintaining at or near the premises of the complainant, or on the streets leading to the premises of said complainant, any picket or pickets, and from doing any acts or things whatever in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination among them, or any of them, to obstruct, or interfere with said American Steel Foundries, its officers, agents or employes, in the free and unrestrained control and operation of its plant, foundry and property and the operation of its business; and also from ordering, directing, aiding, assisting or in any manner abetting any person committing any or either of the acts aforesaid; and also from entering upon the grounds, foundry or premises of the American Steel Foundries without first obtaining its consent; and from injuring or destroying any of the property of the said American Steel Foundries.

It is Further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the complainant shall cause not less than 100 printed copies of this Final Decree to be posted in conspicuous places about and in the vicinity of its said plant at Granite City, Illinois; that the affidavit of the agent of the complainant so posting said notices shall be filed in the Clerk's office stating when and where such notices were posted, and such affidavit shall be prima facia proof of the posting of such notices at such time and places as shall be therein stated.

It is Further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that this injunction shall be binding upon each and all of the above mentioned defendants and upon all other persons from and after the date of this decree.

It is Further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the defendants pay the costs of the above entitled cause to be taxed by the Clerk.

OTIS HUMPHREY,
Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

This writ sustains Labor's contentions regarding the lengths to which injunction judges will go. If you are in favor of ending this practice, write your United States Senators to pass the Clayton anti-trust bill, as approved by the House of Representatives. This bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law, but also prevent abuses of the writ of injunction and provides jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempt. Until labor's demands, as contained in the Clayton anti-trust bill, are granted, striking workers and their sympathizers are at the mercy of injunction judges, who make law, interpret law and enforce law, regardless of custom, precedent or rule. Insist that your Senators relieve labor, at this session of Congress, from these injustices.